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S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 12-4 (53-39). Tomorrow rain. s (52-41). Yesterday's temp. 8-1 (46-34). Dry and sunny. Temp. 11-4 (52-39). similar. Yesterday's temp. 10-4 (50-39). Moderate. ROME: Variable. Temp. 21. NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 13-2 (yesterday's temp. 12-5 (50-36).
IONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	£1.05
Belgium	15 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	15 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs 5	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.55
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D

3,688 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 12-13, 1975 Established 1887

arties in Lisbon bandon Power o the Military

By Henry Giniger

N, April 11 (NYT).—Six political parties today away almost all their o fashion a constitution emocratic Portugal and odated themselves to sev- rs of tight military rule. the 28 officers of the g High Council of the on witnessed "the his- ct" under the crystal ers of the presidential the political leaders put gnatures to a pact with ed forces setting the es- terms of a constitution l leave basic power with litary for at least 3 to

eeks from now, the coun- vote for a constituent whose sovereignty has nited and whose capacity osition has been largely ed in advance.

ent Francisco da Costa explained the reasons for mitations as the need to the revolution against ary and extreme leftist and by the lack of politi- aration of the Portuguese

mmunists Enthusiastic

the Communists, its sat- ganization, the Portuguese atic Movement, and the Socialist Front, a splinter igned the agreement with gree of enthusiasm. Un- themselves to wield polit- er through elections, they ging closely to the armed and, in particular, the radical wing that now dominates the military.

The three more moderate groups signed because, as they have been explaining in almost identical terms, they had no other choice. The leaders of the Socialist party, the Popular Democratic party and the Social Democratic party and Social Democratic Center had made it clear that they had hoped for a civilian-led democracy and the return of the military to the barracks at the end of this year. But to have opposed the military on this issue would have meant their destruction, they said.

The three parties are counting on a big vote to give them popular legitimacy and to encourage moderate forces in the military to assert themselves. But those now in command have been depreciating the election results in advance. They have been intimating in the last few days that they would like to eliminate this political opposition and build instead a mass popular movement that would act as the military's political arm.

Gen. Costa Gomes acknowledged that today's act was controversial but he explained that Portugal had been through a hard year.

He asserted that the contemplated transitional period of 3 to 5 years was not excessive and pointed to the "political ignorance" of the Portuguese people. He said a time was needed for the people to be sufficiently enlightened to reject reactionary, autocratic or pseudo-revolutionary parties.



United Press International.

STOPPED — South Vietnamese government soldiers at a roadblock near Saigon stop a civilian attempting to flee by motorbike from the fighting around Xuan Loc.

Saigon Claims Victory at Xuan Loc

SAIGON, April 11 (NYT).—South Vietnamese Army troops, militia and fighter-bombers have won at least a temporary victory in the battle for Xuan Loc, a provincial capital that guards the main highway to this capital, 38 miles to the south.

After three days of shelling, bombing and commando raids, South Vietnamese forces appear to have pushed Communist troops out of the former city of 100,000 now largely in ruins.

A government official claimed today that 903 Communist soldiers had been slain in the battle for Xuan Loc with the loss of only 18 South Vietnamese soldiers. The spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said that government troops and planes knocked out 11 T-54 tanks, 29 trucks and an anti-aircraft gun and captured four prisoners and 264 weapons.

The fighting in Xuan Loc today was described as "intermittent." However, there were skirmishes on the main highway, Route 1, behind the South Vietnamese defenders at Xuan Loc.

'Good Little Victory'

While a foreign observer said that "the South Vietnamese got themselves a good little victory" at Xuan Loc, some believed the North Vietnamese were just regrouping. "They'll be back," an observer said. "They want Xuan Loc bad."

Today the enemy fired rockets and artillery shells into what remained of the city, injuring eight, Col. Hien said. Communist guerrillas within the city limits have been eliminated, he said.

In Cambodia, government forces counterattacked effectively in several places today but failed to dislodge insurgent infiltrators from positions they have seized within three miles of Pochentong Airport, Phnom Penh's last supply link with the outside world.

The airport's increasing vulnerability was reflected in the explosion of a DC-3 that was being used to transport gasoline to the provincial capital of Kompong Chhang. The plane crashed just outside the airport, apparently after being struck by shrapnel while taking off.

Three of its four crew members, including a freelance American pilot, died in the crash. Moments earlier a Vietnamese mechanic had been killed by shrapnel.

Airport Bombarded

The airport was struck by 46 shells and rockets during the day.

Scattered but heavy fighting, which picked up a week ago in the Mekong Delta region south of Saigon, continued today, according to government spokesmen here.

Officials conceded for the first time that two coastal cities, Nha Trang and Cam Ranh, once the major U.S. logistical base in this country, were no longer controlled by the South Vietnamese.

"Sometimes we have radio contact with units outside them," a spokesman said, "but inside, no. They are gone."

That means that Communist forces now control about two-thirds of South Vietnam's coastline, which is one of the potential routes of evacuation for Americans remaining in the country. Last week, they numbered about 5,800.

Only 10 days ago, Nha Trang and Cam Ranh were the havens which thousands of refugees sought to reach in planes and boats and on barges. Many died in their efforts to reach that safety and today most of those who lived are either behind Communist lines or fleeing south again toward Saigon.

Thailand Fighting

BANGKOK, April 11 (AP).—Communist insurgents opened fire on Thai Army helicopters taking reinforcements to a battle now in its third day and killed 17 more troops, the Defense Ministry announced today.

The losses sent government casualties in the battle, seven miles from the Laotian border and about 600 miles north of Bangkok, to 33 dead, one of the government's worst tolls in its 15-year war against the guerrillas in the north. There was no report of insurgent casualties.

Simon Says Brezhnev Wants To Continue U.S. Trade Ties

MOSCOW, April 11 (UPI).—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon met with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev today and said that he received an assurance that the Soviet Union wishes to pursue trade relationships with the United States.

Mr. Simon said that he assured Mr. Brezhnev that the Ford administration is doing everything in its power to remove impediments to expanded trade.

Mr. Brezhnev's opening words to Mr. Simon were blunt but friendly: "Which one of you is responsible for blocking the trade agreements?" he asked.

● Western banks agree to $250-million loan to Russia. Page 9.

"Not me," Mr. Simon said as Mr. Brezhnev pumped his hand and slapped him on the back. "It must have been one of them," he added, pointing to his delegation.

Mr. Simon said that Mr. Brezhnev three times spoke warmly of President Ford and expressed the hope that "useful and new initiatives" would come out of their next summit meeting in Washington this summer.

Steadfast Policy

"The general secretary [of the Communist party] assured me that Soviet policy toward the United States remains invariable," Mr. Simon said at a news conference.

In January, the Soviet Union declared that it would not implement its 1972 trade agreement with the United States because of what it considered to be unacceptable conditions attached to the trade act.

Mr. Simon said that he will submit proposals to Congress this summer aimed at removing these impediments, including the amendment that links increased trade with the Soviet Union to the question of Jewish emigration.



Leonid Brezhnev

Mr. Simon said that the amendment expresses a fine sentiment "but I don't believe it can be legislated."

Mr. Simon said that he was confident that the impediments would be surmounted "now that Congress has had several months to consider what constitutes interference" in the internal affairs of other countries.

The Treasury secretary said that he told Mr. Brezhnev that, despite the dispute, the United States is as determined to pursue trade relations with the Soviet Union as it was in 1972 when it signed the trade agreement.

Congress Cool to Plea By Ford for Arms Aid

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Leading members of Congress have reacted negatively to President Ford's request last night for $722 million in additional military aid to South Vietnam.

However, there appeared to be support in Congress for the President's request for $250 million in economic and humanitarian aid for South Vietnam and for granting authority for the use of U.S. military forces to insure the possible evacuation of U.S. citizens.

Senators and representatives sat silently as the President described the situation in South Vietnam and Cambodia and requested the additional aid. The first time he mentioned the $722-million military-aid figures, a hiss was heard from the Democratic side and a few Democrats walked out of the chamber.

"I can't conceive of this Congress voting $722 million in military aid for South Vietnam," said Rep. Thomas O'Neill jr. of Massachusetts, the House majority leader.

'No Question'

"There would have to be a complete turnaround in the opinion of the American public, as I read it, talking with members when they came back from the Easter recess, to support such aid," Rep. O'Neill said. He said however, that there was "no question" that there was a moral obligation to make sure U.S. citizens get out of Vietnam safely.

"It's dead," said Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., of the requested military aid. "I oppose it. I don't know of any of the Democratic side who will support it."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said today that he thought "quick consideration" would be given to Mr. Ford's request in the House and Senate.

However, the Montana Democrat said, the plea for extra military aid for Saigon will face "very difficult sledding."

Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which would have to approve the military funds, said:

'Too Late'

"I think it's too late to do any good. The majority might have supported it if they thought there was hope or justification that it would really do any good. Further military aid could merely prolong the conflict and perhaps postpone briefly the inevitable—a Communist victory, a complete takeover."

Rep. John Burton, D-Calif., one of those who walked out during the speech, called the proposal for military aid an "outrage."

"I'm appalled that a man could continue on such a bankrupt policy," said Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., a long-time opponent of U.S. involvement in Indochina. "As far as I'm concerned, this request will fall on deaf ears. It won't even get out of our Appropriations subcommittee."

Rep. Anthony Moffett, D-Conn., acknowledged that it was he who hissed when the President mentioned the $722-million military aid request.

"I did do that and I walked out with [California Democratic Rep.] George Miller mainly because we felt that Americans would be outraged that an American President would be coming up to ask for more military aid," Rep. Moffett said.

Many Republicans praised the President for what they called his courage and conciliatory tone. But few offered substantial hope that his proposals for Vietnam could be achieved.

The Senate Republican policy chairman, John Tower of Texas, gave the President warm support, saying: "I think there is no subject matter in the President's speech with which I disagree." He backed the $722-million military-aid request but conceded it had virtually no prospect of approval.

The House Republican leader, Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona, said: "I intend to support the President in his determination

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Saigon Encouraged, Phnom Penh Upset

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, April 11.—South Vietnamese officials expressed satisfaction today with President Ford's request last night for almost $1 billion in U.S. military and humanitarian aid for the Saigon government.

But in Cambodia, officials reacted with anger and a sense of abandonment to the President's State of the World address, accusing Mr. Ford of avoiding his obligation to the Phnom Penh government.

In Saigon, government spokesman Nguyen Quoc Cuong said:

"The South Vietnamese people and army were very much encouraged by the reiteration of promises by the U.S. government to support its anti-Communist struggle.

"Once again these promises showed the continuation of American foreign policy through the leadership of five presidents."

"These promises will help the Vietnamese people and army fight for their survival and build a life according to their desire for peace and freedom."

In his address to Congress last night, Mr. Ford dwelt at length on his appeal for increased aid to South Vietnam but made no new appeal for aid to Cambodia.

The Phnom Penh government, in a statement, said it was "profoundly disappointed" with Mr. Ford's speech and added, "We have noted that the President of the United States seeks to avoid the responsibility for insisting on the request for aid to our people."

The statement, issued in French, the language of Cambodia's former colonial rulers, said: "As for us, we are determined to pursue our struggle in search of a negotiated peace. The attitude of President Gerald Ford affects in no way our steadfast position, which consists of seeking a cease-fire as a prelude to cessation of hostilities and national reconciliation."

It concluded: "In the pursuit of this objective, we will not hesitate in the future to revise our attitude toward the great powers."

The U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh—the last remaining foreign mission there, the others having pulled out during the last few weeks—interpreted the President's speech in the same way as did the Cambodians: as "a write-off" of the Phnom Penh government.

"That's my interpretation," an official said at the embassy, "and that's the interpretation of a lot of us here."

Meanwhile, some West European governments hailed the President's reaffirmation of American backing for the North Atlantic alliance but avoided entangling themselves in Vietnam.

Their reactions to the President's observations on the Mideast were muted—plainly because there was no wish to prejudice any new initiative the United States may make at a reconvened Geneva conference.

In Nicosia and Athens there was skepticism—if not actual resentment—among Greek Cypriots and Grecks over the Ford administration's request for a resumption of military aid to

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3



Associated Press.

TUGUESE PACT—Socialist leader Mario Soares signs itutional pact Friday, yielding key powers to the ary as President Francisco da Costa Gomes looks on.

aelis Say Russians' Visit Indication of Soviet Shift

By Terence Smith

USALEM, April 11 (NYT). emissaries from the Soviet visited Israel secretly last nd conferred with Premier k Rabin and other Israeli s during their two-day stay, officials confirmed here

hough the visit represented rst high-level communica- between the two govern- in more than a year, ritative sources said today there did not seem to be change in Soviet policy d Israel nor any prospect early resumption of diplo- relations.

ations between Moscow and alem were severed during une, 1967, Arab-Israeli war. ince then the Soviet Union been a steady supporter of rab cause.

visit of the two emissaries, were described as official sentatives but not Soviet nment officials, apparently rranged on Soviet initiative the breakdown of the American-sponsored negotiations with Egypt over a new Sinai accord. They met separately in Jerusalem with Mr. Rabin, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres, reliable sources said.

The Soviet purpose, in the opinion of Israeli officials, was to exploit the current strains between the United States and Israel and to assert Moscow's role as a co-chairman of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

The officials said that the Soviet representatives discussed both the Geneva conference, which is expected to be resumed in the next few months, and the Middle East generally. They apparently brought no specific proposals nor any significant new overtures for improved relations.

"It seemed to be more an exercise in gamesmanship than a serious diplomatic démarche," an Israeli official said today.

Officials also confirmed that

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

A Diplomatic U.S. View of 1915 Massacre

By Bill Boyarsky

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The resolution declared April 24 a "national day of remembrance of man's inhumanity to man."

The idea did not seem controversial.

But the State Department intervened and there was a long debate—filling seven pages in the Congressional Record—before the House passed the resolution, 377-19.

The resolution, as introduced by Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., the House majority leader, asked the President to declare the day of remembrance especially in memory of the hundreds of thousands of Armenians massacred by the Turks in 1915.

At the time, the Armenians lived under Turkish rule. Fearing that they were disloyal, the Turks decided to deport the entire Armenian population of 1.75 million. At least 600,000 died.

Helping Others

Why did Rep. O'Neill introduce the resolution? He is from Boston, a city more famous for its Irish population.

"One of his assistants is Armenian," an aide explained. Rep. O'Neill also wanted to do a favor for Rep. Henry Helstoski, D-N.J. Rep. Helstoski wanted to do something for the Armenians and the best way to get things done quickly in the House is to have a leader like Rep. O'Neill sponsor it.

The resolution told the well known story of how the Turks slaughtered the Armenians. But when the State Department heard of the resolution, it initiated a move to modify history. It asked Rep. O'Neill to strike from the resolution any reference to the Turks.

"We found the whole resolution to be undesirable in connection with our relationship to Turkey," a department official said. He predicted that the resolution would anger the Turks, who already are annoyed with the United States for preventing them from buying American arms.

Congress stopped the arms sale because of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus.

"No one down here doubts the depth of feeling of our citizens of Armenian descent," the State Department official said. But he said that the incident occurred 60 years ago and to bring it up again might further damage relations with Turkey, which is already considering whether to order the United States to abandon key bases in Turkey.

Rep. O'Neill eliminated the name "Turkey," so the resolution called for observance of a day of remembrance "for all the victims of genocide, especially those of Armenian ancestry who succumbed to the genocide perpetrated in 1915 and in whose memory this date is commemorated by all Armenians and their friends throughout the world."

The resolution was then put to a debate, which took a customary course—filled with long speeches by congressmen whose constituencies include voters of Armenian descent.

"Fresno has been referred to as the Armenian capital of the Western world," said Rep. B. F. Sisk, D-Calif., whose home city of Fresno has the largest Armenian population outside the Soviet Republic of Armenia.

Rep. Sisk said he supported the amendment despite the deletion because "I am concerned, of course, about our international relations."

Finally, the vote was taken. The big electronic scoreboard the House now uses showed overwhelming approval and the members turned to other matters.

© Los Angeles Times.

Ford Bares Plan to Evacuate Thousands of S. Vietnamese

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—In asking Congress last night for clear authority to use U.S. troops to protect an American evacuation program in Saigon, President Ford gave the first official indication of a U.S. plan to bring out tens of thousands of South Vietnamese whose lives might be endangered in a Communist take-over.

"I hope this authority will never be used," he said in his State of the World address at a joint session of Congress. "But if it is needed, there will be no time for congressional debate."

Mr. Ford urged Congress to "clarify immediately" his authority to use American troops to protect the evacuation of U.S. citizens as well as of "those Vietnamese to whom we have a special obligation and whose lives may be endangered should the worst come to pass."

6,000 Americans

The U.S. contingency plan is said to envisage the evacuation of 6,000 Americans still in Saigon as well as tens of thousands of South Vietnamese who might be subject to Communist reprisals because of their close association with the United States.

After Mr. Ford's speech, administration officials disclosed that in Saigon, the American Embassy, which had been resisting any evacuation, has been ordered to begin a reduction of the number of U.S. government employees still in South Vietnam's capital.

Going beyond this gradual reduction in the embassy staff, Mr. Ford laid the groundwork last night for a large-scale evacuation of American and South Vietnamese citizens should the Saigon government collapse.

In addition to withdrawing about 6,000 Americans still in Saigon, administration officials talked in terms of evacuating as many as 200,000 South Vietnamese whose lives, the President said, might be imperiled in a Communist take-over.

In asking for authority to use U.S. troops to protect the evacuation of Americans and South Vietnamese, Mr. Ford urged Congress to clarify the present restrictions on the use of U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia.

There are two major legislative restrictions. One is an amendment attached to several acts since 1973 to prohibit the involvement of U.S. military forces in, over or off the shores of Vietnam. The other, which may be of more importance in the evacuation effort, is the 1973 War Powers Act about the powers of the presidency.

While the President was not specific, he appeared to be asking Congress to make it clear that under the War Powers Act he has authority to use U.S. troops to protect the evacuation effort.

Within the administration, according to officials, it is estimated that as many as 1.5 million South Vietnamese could be endangered in a Communist take-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S.-A-Fuel Cutoff Attacked by EEC

BRUSSELS, April 11 (AP).—The European Economic Community protested to the United States today the suspension of shipments of nuclear fuel to Western Europe and called for immediate talks.

American officials cited concern over safety and security in transporting the fuel when the suspension was announced March 28 and said it would last for a month.

The EEC Commission, in its protest note, said the United States had failed to consult with the EEC before taking the action. It said the EEC countries were completely dependent on the United States for enriched uranium for research and 60-per-cent dependent for fuel used in nuclear power plants.

Instant Ancient History

Vietnam Is No Longer a Topic Of Conversation in U.S. Army

By James P. Sterba

FORT HOOD, Texas, April 11 (NYT).—In the tiny museum of the 1st Cavalry Division here is a model of a Vietnamese hut. A manikin wearing Army fatigues stands beside it. Above each fatigue chest pocket is a sewn patch. One says "Ho Chi Minh." The other says "NVA." A sign nearby reads:

"The first team was in combat in Vietnam for six years. During that time it conducted more than 40 operations, fought more than 70 major battles, and encountered the enemy almost daily. From the DMZ to the delta, from Cambodia to the coast, all of Vietnam was Cav. country."

But almost nobody here wants to talk about it now. Officers asked about it would rather not have their *names mentioned*. "Vietnam?" a soldier asked, "What's that?"

It is the same at other Army *bases visited in recent weeks*. The Vietnam war has become instant ancient history. It is something officers who were there discuss quietly at bars with other officers who were there. Nobody wants to be accused of telling Vietnam war stories.

Young Soldiers

The young men joining the Army these days were in their early teens when the United States pulled out of Vietnam combat. They were too young to have had to think about it then, too young to sweat out the draft or moralize. They ask veteran soldiers now, on rare occasions, what it was like, or if some of the awful stories were true. And they seem satisfied with a simple yes or no answer.

If you press them, now with the South Vietnamese military crumbling, U.S. officers who commanded in Vietnam say things like this:

"Most soldiers forget that we didn't do badly in Vietnam at all. We won the tactical war when we were there, but we've lost the strategic war, and soldiers do not question strategic wars.

"My guys—well, they served in a magnificent manner. Their country said to be there and they were there. Now we're not there and we've lost the country. We've given 50,000 American lives, not to mention the guys who have one leg shorter than the other like mine, but we did our job."

An Undiscussed Topic

Some people believe the Army is haunted by Vietnam and consciously avoids discussing it. Not so, some officers contend. Said one:

"The reason we don't bring it up is that we know how to fight Vietnam-type, low-intensity wars. But it has been 13 years since we've discussed and practiced seriously what you do about the midintensity threat—a conventional, non-nuclear conflict. And so that's what we're doing now."

Yet the degree to which Vietnam has been erased from the Army surprises some persons.

From 1966 through 1970, the 4th Division operated in South Vietnam's Central Highlands. A few weeks ago, President Nguyen Van Thieu decided to abandon that region, initiating a surge of panicky refugees and soldiers toward the coastal lowland.

Division History

Now, halfway around the world, soldiers live in dormitory barracks at Fort Carson, Colo. In a history brochure of the division, there is a short section on Vietnam. It begins:

"The causes of the United States entering the Vietnam conflict are vague." And so is the history of the 4th Division in Vietnam. Some soldiers say it simply isn't their job to look back.

"As each new place falls over there, people around here mention stuff about how long it took us to fight for those places," an officer said. "Some people are astonished it went so quickly but many think it was inevitable. They mention it now but they don't dwell on it."

Saigon Aid Lags In White House Message Tally

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—Telephone calls and telegrams from the public to the White House were running against President Ford's proposals on South Vietnam in *last night's foreign-policy* speech, a presidential spokesman said today.

Callers to the White House immediately after Mr. Ford finished his speech around 10 p.m. were about "50-50" in *their comments for and* against the speech, assistant press secretary Larry Speakes said. He said the White House switchboard was jammed by almost 2,000 calls by midnight.

From midnight to 10 a.m. today, 294 telephone callers opposed and 235 favored the President's proposals, Mr. Speakes said. He said there was a backlog of telegrams and no accurate count, except that they were "running against" the proposals.

Congressmen Cool on Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

not to turn our backs on the people of South Vietnam in their hour of darkest need."

Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the Senate Democratic whip, said that getting the military aid request would be an "uphill fight" for the President. But he said he was preparing *legislation so that troops could* be used to evacuate U.S. citizens.

Sen. Byrd said, "I'm very much opposed to the use of the armed forces to evacuate any South Vietnamese personnel. You'd be all over that country; you're *going to be sending in troops to* protect our troops." But, he said, "we have a duty" to evacuate U.S. personnel.

"I think he has misjudged the mood of the country," Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, the deputy Democratic whip, said of Mr. Ford's request for military aid.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said the only thing that would be accomplished by sending more military aid to the Saigon regime would be to provide the North Vietnamese with more captured *U.S. equipment*.

"This regime is in trouble because of the lack of internal support from its own people," Sen. McGovern said, declaring that the conflict is essentially a civil war.

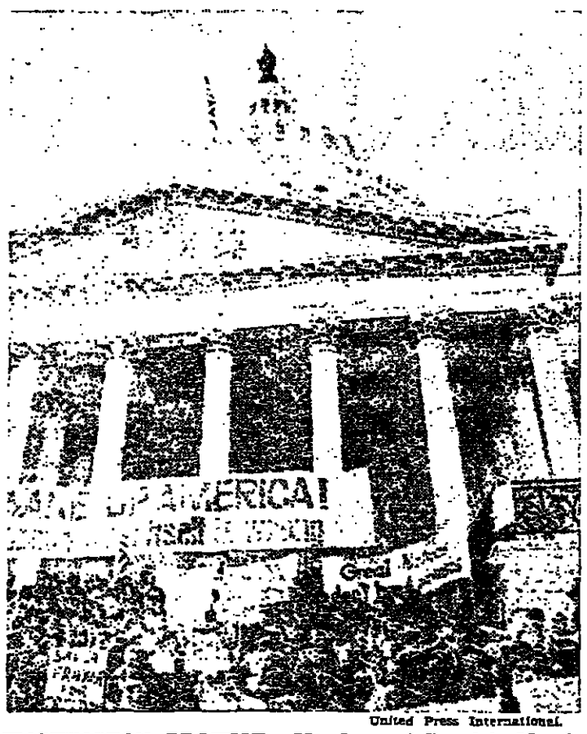
Sen. James Buckley, Con-R-N.Y., said: "All of this business about a civil war is kind of nonsense . . . The United States has a strong moral obligation to the people we have placed in jeopardy because rightly or wrongly we were in South Vietnam."

Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho, however, said: "I don't support the money nor do I believe he'll get it. *A smaller amount would* have had a better chance. I don't think $1 billion is reality."

Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., said that while Mr. Ford asked for unity, "his speech was full of contradictions and barren of any new ideas. He opted for all the old policies, including continuation of the war for a regime in South Vietnam that cannot govern, cannot win the war and cannot make peace."

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United Press International.

WASHINGTON PROTEST—Members of People's March For World Freedom met Thursday on steps of U.S. Capitol *in support of South Vietnam and against Communism.*

Ford Speech Satisfies Saigon But Phnom Penh Is Unhappy

(Continued from Page 1)

Turkey. Officials took the view that the President, in effect, was claiming such aid would permit the United States to exert pressure on the Turks for an acceptable settlement in Cyprus. Yet, these officials asserted, the administration failed to make use of this diplomatic lever when *they possessed it at the time of* Turkey's invasion of the island. The Ankara government was silent.

Britain and France, as signatories of the 1973 Paris accord on Vietnam, received notes today from the Ford administration urging them "to use their influence to stop the fighting" in the region.

In London, U.S. Ambassador Elliot Richardson, during an hour-long talk with Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, was promised an urgent and considered British answer. But Mr. Callaghan wants first to talk with the French this weekend.

His aides, meanwhile, stressed that the British have little influence in Hanoi or anywhere in Indochina and their policy there *is to maintain a low profile. Like* other West European governments, therefore, their intention is to avoid becoming involved in a situation about which they have always had mixed feelings.

In Saigon, there was some skepticism about Mr. Ford's aid request.

'Political Nature'

A high-ranking Saigon official said, "The U.S. Congress will never approve Ford's request. What good do you think it will do to this country? The struggle *now is of a political nature, not* military, although the military aid is necessary."

A note of dissent came from a *television political commentator* on Taiwan, who said, "The United States, which has long established itself as a paper tiger, has further degraded itself to be a paper rabbit in the Vietnamese war."

Peking's official news agency did not report the speech. It also has not commented on the latest developments in Indochina.

South Korean newspapers headlined the speech but there were neither official comments nor editorials.

In Bangkok, a Thai government spokesman said, "If Congress approves the military aid, it will probably help delay the capture of Saigon."

Asia Summit Urged

A senior official in the Philippines suggested convening a summit meeting among Asian leaders to discuss events in Indochina and their impact on regional security.

North Vietnam said Mr. Ford's new request for increased aid to *Saigon proves that the United* States is intensifying military involvement in South Vietnam.

"The three proposals he made to the U.S. Congress indicate that he still refuses to draw the necessary lessons from the recent strategic defeats of the Thieu puppet troops," a Radio Hanoi broadcast said.

"The U.S.-Thieu actions are *the root cause of the present* situation in South Vietnam," the broadcast said.

It said Mr. Ford's call for Communist forces to cease fire was "hypocritical."

UN Raises Fund Of $10 Million in Indochina Relief

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 11 (AP).—UN agencies have collected nearly $10 million for emergency shipments of food, medical supplies, tenting and cloth for the homeless and displaced in Indochina.

The money is being spent in *an increasing flow of relief ship*ments by plane and ship from Europe and Asian countries to the South Vietnamese, Viet Cong and *Cambodian authorities*, a UN spokesman said.

In response to a joint appeal by the UN Children's Fund and the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN fund stood yesterday at more than $9 million, with additional funds expected momentarily from Canada, the UN spokesman said.

He said the major contributors and the sums they donated were: West Germany, $425,500; Britain, $666,300; Finland, $286,000; the Netherlands, $533,300; Sweden, $2.56 million; Norway, $714,000; Australia, $2.7 million and Canada, $1 million, with more pledged.

Top 'Importance' Of CIA Is Cited In Ford Speech

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—President Ford said last night that the CIA "has been of maximum importance to me" and that "it would be catastrophic for the Congress to destroy the usefulness" of U.S. intelligence agencies.

He departed from the text of his State of the World speech to Congress to stress the usefulness of U.S. intelligence. His remark drew 25 seconds of applause, the longest interruption of his speech.

Both the House and Senate have launched special investigations of the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies following published reports that the CIA engaged in a major illegal spying operation on domestic anti-war activists during the administration of former President Richard Nixon.

Before his extemporaneous remarks, Mr. Ford said, "It is entirely proper that this [intelligence] system be subject to congressional review. But a sensationalized public debate over legitimate intelligence activities is a disservice to this nation and a threat to our intelligence system."

Ford Bares Plan to Evacuate Thousands of S. Vietnamese

(Continued from Page 1)

over. But officials said it had been determined that the United States had "a special obligation" to between 150,000 and 200,000 South Vietnamese and that efforts should be made to evacuate them to other countries, including the United States.

Administration officials, in elaborating on the President's speech, acknowledged that the evacuation of such a large number of South Vietnamese would require a vast logistic effort that might be beyond the capacity of the United States to marshall in the rapidly deteriorating situation in South Vietnam.

Whether the United States can evacuate so many South Vietnamese also depends, officials said, on the cooperation of the *South Vietnamese government* and perhaps that of North Vietnam. Officials indicated that Mr. Ford's request last night for an *additional $722 million in military* aid for Saigon was designed, in part, to enlist the support of the South Vietnamese government in *permitting the evacuation of* South Vietnamese citizens.

Protection of the evacuation effort, officials said, also could *require a major commitment of* U.S. troops in South Vietnam—perhaps as many as 40,000 troops. But the administration hopes it *could protect* the evacuation with a far smaller number.

Concessions Aid Paris Oil Talks

PARIS, April 11 (AP).—The preparatory meeting for an international energy conference moved toward a compromise agenda today after concessions by both oil producers and consumers, sources said.

The compromise would reconcile the insistence by industrialized countries that the conference be limited to oil with demands by oil producers and developing countries that the agenda include other raw materials, development and sharing of technology.

U.S. Orbits Geos-3

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., April 11 (AP).—Geos-3, a satellite designed to examine the ocean and collect data on the earth's shape and earthquake behavior, was launched here Wednesday, a base spokesman said.

EEC to Lift Ban On Beef Imports

BRUSSELS, April 11 (IHT).—The European Economic Community's eight-month ban on beef imports is to be lifted at the end of this month, according to diplomatic sources here.

Pierre Lardinois, EEC agriculture commissioner, revealed the plan at a meeting today of 11 ambassadors representing beef-exporting countries which have been severely affected by the ban.

The EEC Commission's move will end the Common Market countries' considerable embarrassment that the ban had to be imposed after the so-called "beef mountain" reached politically unmanageable proportions in July.

Partial Text of Ford's State of the World Address

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—Following are excerpts from the text of President Ford's State of the World address to a joint session of Congress.

The course which our country chooses in the world today has never been of greater significance—for ourselves as a nation and for all mankind.

We build from a solid foundation.

Our alliances with the great industrial democracies in Europe, North America and Japan remain strong, with a greater degree of consultation and equity than ever before.

With the Soviet Union, we have moved across a broad front toward a more stable, if still *competitive, relationship. We have* begun to control the spiral of strategic nuclear armaments.

After two decades of mutual estrangement, we have achieved an historic opening with the People's Republic of China.

Good Offices

In the best American tradition, we have committed—often with striking success—our influence and good offices to help contain conflicts and settle disputes in many regions of the world. We have, for example, helped the parties of the Middle East take the first steps toward living with one another in peace.

We have opened a new dialogue with Latin America, looking toward a healthier hemispheric partnership. We are developing a closer relationship with the *nations of Africa. We have ex*ercised international leadership on the great new issues of our interdependent world, such as energy, food, environment and the law of the sea.

With respect to North Vietnam, I call upon Hanoi—and ask the *Congress to join me in this call* —to cease military operations immediately and to honor the terms of the Paris agreement. The *United States is urgently requesting* the signatories of the Paris conference to meet their obligation to use their influence to halt the fighting and enforce the 1973 accords. Diplomatic notes to this effect have been sent to all members of the Paris conference, including the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

Critical Phase

The situation in South Vietnam and Cambodia has reached a critical phase requiring immediate and positive decisions by this government.

The options before us are few, and time is short.

I have therefore concluded that the national interests of the United States and the cause of world stability require that we continue to give both military and humanitarian assistance to the South Vietnamese.

Assistance to South Vietnam at this stage must be swift and adequate. Drift and indecision invite far deeper disaster. The sums I had requested before the major North Vietnamese offensive and the sudden South Vietnamese retreat are obviously inadequate. Half-hearted action would be worse than none. We must act together and decisively.

I am asking the Congress to *appropriate without delay* $722 million for emergency military assistance and an initial sum of $250 million for economic and *humanitarian aid for South Viet*nam.

Major Efforts

In Cambodia, the situation is tragic. The United States and the Cambodian government have each made major efforts—over a long period and through many channels—to end that conflict. But because of their military successes, steady external support, and American legislative restrictions, the Communist side has shown no interest in negotiation, compromise, or a political solution. In January, I requested food and ammunition for the brave Cambodians. I regret to say that, as of this evening, it may be too late.

We cannot, in the meantime, abandon our friends while our adversaries support and encourage theirs. We cannot dismantle our defenses, our diplomacy or our intelligence capability while *others increase and strengthen* theirs.

Let us put an end to self-inflicted wounds. Let us remember that *our national unity is a most* priceless asset. Let us deny our adversaries the satisfaction of using Vietnam to pit Americans *against Americans*.

At this moment, Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, this nation must present to the world a united *front*.

Above all, let us keep events in Southeast Asia in their proper perspective. The security and progress of hundreds of millions of people everywhere depend importantly on us.

Let no potential adversary be*lieve that our difficulties or our* debates mean a slackening of our national will.

We will stand by our friends.

We will honor our commitments.

We will uphold our country's principles.

All Together

Our relations with Western Europe have never been stronger. There are no peoples with whom America's destiny has been more closely linked. There are no peoples whose friendship and cooperation are more needed for the future. For none of the members of the Atlantic community can be secure, none can prosper, none can advance unless all do so together. More *than ever, these* times demand our close collaboration in order:

- To maintain the sure anchor of *our common security in this* time of international riptides.
- To work together on the *promising negotiations with our* potential adversaries.
- To pool our energies on the great new economic challenges *that face us.*

In addition to this traditional agenda, there are new problems, involving energy, raw materials, and the environment. *It is time* to take stock, to consult on our future, to affirm once again our cohesion and our common destiny. *I therefore expect to join with* the other leaders of the Atlantic alliance, at a Western summit in the very near future.

Cyprus Dispute

Before this NATO meeting, I earnestly ask Congress to weigh the broader consequences of its past actions on the complex Greek and Turkish dispute of Cyprus. Our foreign policy cannot be simply a collection of special economic or ethnic or ideological interests. There must be a concern for the overall design of our international actions.

United States military assistance to an old and faithful ally —Turkey—has been cut off by action of the Congress. This has imposed an embargo on military purchases by Turkey, extending even to items already paid for—an unprecedented act against a friend. These moves, I know, were sincerely intended to influence Turkey in the Cyprus negotiations. I deeply share the concern of many citizens for the immense human suffering on Cyprus. I sympathize with the new democratic government in Greece. We are continuing our earnest efforts about equitable solutions to the problems which exist between Greece and Turkey. But the result of the congressional action has been:

- To block *progress toward re*conciliation, thereby prolonging the suffering on Cyprus.
- To complicate our ability to promote successful negotiations.
- To increase the danger of a broader conflict.

Not Simply a Favor

Our longstanding relationship with Turkey is not simply a favor to Turkey; it is clear and essential mutual interest. Turkey lies on the rim of the Soviet Union and at the gates to the Middle East. It is vital to the security of the eastern Mediterranean, the southern flank of Western Europe and the collective security of the Western alliance. Our U.S. military bases in Turkey are as critical to our own security as they are to the *defense of NATO*.

I, therefore, call upon the Congress to lift the American arms embargo against our Turkish ally by passing the bipartisan Mansfield-Scott bill, now before the Senate. Only this will enable us to work with Greece and Turkey to resolve the differences between our two allies. I accept—and indeed welcome—the bill's requirement for monthly reports to the Congress on progress toward a Cyprus settlement. But unless this is done with dispatch, forces may be set in motion within and between the two nations which would not be reversed.

At the same time, in order to strengthen the democratic government of Greece and to reaffirm our traditional ties with the people of Greece, we are actively discussing a program of economic and military assistance. We will shortly be submitting specific requests to the Congress.

Intolerable Risks

The interests of America as well as of our allies are vitally affected by events in the Middle East. So long as the state of *tension continues, it threatens* military crisis, the weakening of our alliances, the stability of the world economy and confrontation *among the nuclear superpowers*. These are intolerable risks.

Because we are in the unique position of being able to deal with all the parties, we have at their request been engaged for the past year and a half in a peacemaking effort unparalleled in the history of the region.

Our policy has brought remarkable successes on the road to peace. Last year, two major disengagement agreements were negotiated and implemented with our help. For the first time in 30 years, a process of negotiation on the basic political issues was begun—and is continuing.

Unfortunately, the latest efforts to reach a further interim agreement between Israel and Egypt have been suspended. The issues dividing the parties are vital to them and not amenable to easy or quick solutions. However, the United States will not be discouraged.

The momentum toward peace that has been achieved over the last 18 months must and will be maintained.

The active role of the United States must and will be continued. The drift toward war must and will be prevented.

I pledge the United States to a major effort for peace in the Middle East—an effort which I know has the solid support of the American people and their Congress. We are now examining how best to proceed. We have agreed in principle to reconvene the Geneva conference. We are prepared as well to explore other forums. The United States will move ahead on whatever course *looks most promising, either to*ward an overall settlement or interim agreements, should the parties desire them. We will not accept stagnation or a stalemate, with all its attendant risks to peace and prosperity and to our relations in and outside of the region.

Lessening Tensions

The United States and the Soviet Union share an interest in lessening tensions and building a more stable relationship. During this process we have never had any illusions. We know that we are dealing with a nation that reflects different principles and is our competitor in many parts of the globe. Through a combination of firmness and flexibility, the United States has in recent years laid the basis of a more reliable relationship founded on mutual interest and mutual restraint. But we cannot expect the Soviet Union to show restraint in the face of United States weakness or irresolution. As long as I am President, America will maintain its strength, its alliances and its principles—as a prerequisite to a more peaceful planet. As long as I am President, we will not permit détente to become a license to fish in troubled waters. Détente must be a two-way street.

Central to U.S.-Soviet relations today is the critical negotiation to control strategic nuclear weapons. We have to turn the Vladivostok agreements into a final agreement this year at the time of General Secretary Brezhnev's visit to the United States. Such an agreement would for the first time put a ceiling on the strategic-arms race. It would mark a turning point in postwar history and would be a crucial step in lifting from mankind the threat of nuclear war.

Our use of trade and economic sanctions as weapons to alter the internal conduct of other nations must also be seriously re-examined. However well-intentioned the goals, the fact is that some of our recent actions in the economic field have been self-defeating. They are not achieving the objectives intended by the Congress, and they have damaged our foreign policy.

Most-Favored Status

The trade act of 1974 prohibits most-favored-nation treatment, credit and investment guarantees and commercial agreements with the Soviet Union so long as their emigration policies fail to meet our criteria. The Soviet Union has therefore refused to put into effect the important 1972 trade agreement between our two countries.

As a result, Western Europe and Japan have stepped into the breach. They have extended credits exceeding $8 billion in the last six months. These are economic opportunities—jobs and business—which could have gone *to Americans*.

There should be no illusions about the nature of the Soviet system—but there should also be no illusions about how to deal with it. Our belief in the right of peoples of the world freely to emigrate has been well demonstrated. This legislation, however, not only harmed our relations with the Soviet Union but *it seriously complicated the pros*pects of those seeking to emigrate. The favorable trend, aided by our quiet diplomacy, by which *emigration increased from 400 in* 1968 to over 33,000 in 1973, has been seriously set back. Remedial legislation is urgently needed to further our national interest.

Underlying any successful foreign policy is the strength and credibility of our defense posture.

We are strong and we are ready. We intend to remain so.

Strength, Vigilance

Improvement of relations with adversaries does not mean any relaxation of our national vigilance. On the contrary, it is the firm maintenance of both strength and vigilance that makes possible steady progress toward a safer and more peaceful world.

The national security budget I have submitted is the minimum the United States needs in this *critical hour. The Congress should* review it carefully. But it is my considered judgment that any significant reduction would endanger our national security and thus jeopardize the peace.

Let no ally doubt our determination to maintain a defense second to none. Let no adversary be tempted to test our readiness or our resolve.

History is testing us today. We cannot afford indecision, disunity or disarray in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

You and I can resolve here and now that this nation shall move ahead with wisdom, assurance and national unity.

The world looks to us for the vigor and vision that we have demonstrated so often before a great moments in our history.



Associated Press.

President Ford makes a point during his speech.

U.S. Has Spent $141 Billion On Vietnam War in 14 Years

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—Before President Ford made his latest appeal last night for assistance for South Vietnam, the United States had spent more than $141 billion in 14 years to aid that Southeast Asian country.

Since 1961, when President John Kennedy decided to commit the United States to a major effort to prevent a Communist take-over of South Vietnam, more than 46,000 Americans and 241,000 South Vietnamese have died in the fighting.

The Pentagon estimates that during the same period more than 1 million Viet Cong and North Vietnamese died in combat.

Pentagon officials also estimate that the South Vietnamese Army currently has more than $3 billion in U.S. military equipment.

5700 Million This Year

During the current fiscal year, U.S. aid to South Vietnam has totaled almost $700 million.

That figure is a small fraction of what was spent during the peak years of U.S. involvement, between 1967 and 1970. During those years, direct spending for the war was successively $22.2 billion, $26.3 billion, $26.5 billion and $18.5 billion.

The heaviest U.S. spending for Vietnam was during the period when U.S. forces in that country reached a total of 550,000.

During the 11 years between 1961 and the signing of the Paris peace accords in January, 1973, *3.6 million American troops serv*ed in Vietnam. During the same period, the United States lost 4,900 helicopters and 3,700 planes in combat.

The 11-year involvement of U.S. forces in the Vietnam fighting made it the longest war in Amer*ican history. But it was far down* the list in casualties and financial cost.

The Civil War, during which 498,332 Americans died, and World Wars I and II resulted in more combat deaths.

The cost of World War II to the United States is given as $330 billion, a figure which Pentagon officials estimate could be multiplied by four to account for the effects of inflation during the last 30 years.

Ford Talk Seen Adding Pressure For a Summit

BRUSSELS, April 11 (UPI).—A Western summit meeting which President Ford said last night he "expects soon," is not *definitely set yet, NATO officials* said today.

In his State of the World address, Mr. Ford said he expected a summit meeting to reaffirm the cohesion of the Western alliance.

Officials here said that a summit meeting of leaders of the 15 NATO nations has been under consideration since early this year. The NATO sources said that there was still some opposition to it and Mr. Ford's statement may have been designed to increase the pressure sufficiently to overcome this opposition.

The possibility of a summit meeting is to be discussed by NATO ambassadors here on Wednesday. Britain and West Germany are known to support a meeting.

A major purpose of a summit would be to discuss the results of the current Geneva talks on European security. But there were doubts that these talks could be finished by the end of May, the date most commonly mentioned for a summit session.

sure Opposed by Ford

nate Passes Bill, 60 to 25, r Price Ceiling on U.S. Oil

By David E. Rosenbaum

SHINGTON, April 11).—The Senate passed legn yesterday that would a price ceiling on all oil ced in the United States. ote was 60 to 25.

measure is sharply opposed resident Ford, who wants move price controls on oil, ng that consumption will se as the price rises.

sage of the bill was the first l action in what is expectbe a yearlong effort by Democratic-controlled Conto develop a national enerlicy.

legislation would permit ord to take a broad range of actions to conserve energy but an order installing gasoline rationing would be subject to disapproval by either house of Congress.

A companion bill is under preparation by the House Commerce Committee. In addition, the House Ways and Means Committee is drafting legislation that would sharply increase the tax on gasoline.

Since 1973, the price of domestic oil has been based on a twotiered system.

The price of "old" oil—generally the oil produced from a property up to the 1972 level—has been set at $5.25 a barrel.

The price of "new" oil—production from new wells or production from old wells in excess of the 1972 level—is not controlled and has risen to more than $12 a barrel.

The legislation passed yesterday would give Congress the chance to disapprove any presidential action raising the price ceiling on "old" oil.

A Rollback

The price of "new" oil would be rolled back to the prevailing price on Jan. 31, about $11.25 a barrel.

There are 42 gallons in a U.S. barrel of oil.

About one-third of the oil consumed in the United States is imported, and thus, not controlled. Of the domestic oil consumed, about one-third is "new" oil.

Mr. Ford imposed a $1-a-barrel additional fee on imported oil on Feb. 1 and the price of new oil has kept pace with the increased price of imported oil.

If the price rollback were to be enacted, according to congressional experts, the price of gasoline could be expected to drop by about 1 cent a gallon.

Best Method

Mr. Ford believes that the best method of conservation would be to raise the price of all fuel by increasing the fees on imported oil and allowing the price of domestic oil to rise.

The Democrats believe that such steps would be disastrous for the economy.

The Senate bill also would give the President standby authority to take the following steps in case of a severe energy shortage:

- Order rationing of gasoline and other petroleum products, subject to disapproval by either house of Congress.
- Implement other energy conservation plans, also subject to congressional disapproval.
- Allocate supplies—pipes, for example—to facilitate the production and transporting of fuel.
- Undertake measures to increase domestic supplies of crude oil.
- Restrict exports of fuels and supplies needed to produce energy.

The Senate measure also set a goal of reducing domestic petroleum consumption in the next year by 4 per cent, or about 800,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

urt Voids nn. Curbs Evolution

CINNATI, April 11 (AP).—nessee law that would have ted the teaching of evoluin schools beginning next was struck down yesterday e 6th U.S. Circuit Court of ls.

court, in a 2-1 decision, he case was "a 1974 version e legislative effort to supthe theory of evolution produced the famous s monkey trial' of 1925."

that trial, John Scopes, a n, Tenn., teacher, was found of violating a Tennessee y teaching Darwin's theory olution. The trial produced frontation between defense r Clarence Darrow and spe prosecutor William Jennings

present statute, which is eing challenged before the essee Supreme Court, outbiology textbooks discussvolution which do not exthat it is a "theory" and scientific fact."

Bible Version

also required the teaching e version of creation outlinthe Bible following a funntalist approach.

e law, challenged by the nal Association of Biology hers, also forbids "the teachof all occult or satanical 's of human origin."

e appellate court was unanin its decision saying the District Court of Middle essee was in error on Feb. 974, when it abstained from g because the case was pendn state courts. The District twice abstained from rul-

e U.S. Supreme Court orderhe District Court to reconthe case after the first ntion.

Purpose Clear

its decision yesterday, the als court said, "In this ince, the Tennessee Legislature sought to avoid direct suppion of speech and has esed direct criminal sanctions. the purpose of establishing Biblical version of the creaof man over the Darwinian ry of the evolution of man is ear in the 1973 statute as it in the statute of 1925.

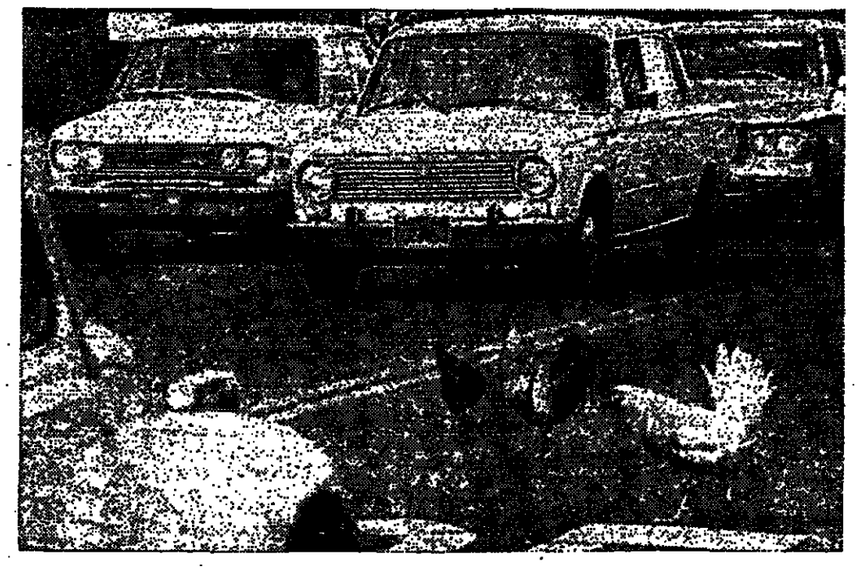
For the state to seek to rce such a preference by law seek to accomplish the very olishment of religion which First Amendment to the Contion of the United States rely forbids."

e court said forbidding sateaching by law also viofree speech and press.

e Nixon Foundation Officially Dissolved

S ANGELES, April 11 (AP). e Richard Nixon Foundation been officially dissolved. In uncontested Superior Court n yesterday, the foundation permitted to dissolve and te its assets to Whittier ge, which the former presiattended.

ssolution of the foundation, h was established in 1969 to up a Nixon presidential li-. was approved by its ees two months ago. The dation had never selected a for a library or engaged in raising.



Fast Drivers Heed Squawks in a California Town

NAPA, Calif., April 11 (UPI).—Chickens are serving as traffic policemen in front of Kennedy Park.

City Park Superintendent Bob Pelusi said this week that drivers going past the park had consistently refused to slow down, so he bought 85 chicks and has been letting them roam in front of the park.

"Now the traffic moves with caution," Mr. Pelusi said. "Only occasionally does an errant driver charge through the flock.

In the nine months we've had the chickens on the job, we've lost 12 of them—gone in the line of duty so to speak."

The city official said the cost of maintaining the birds was less expensive than posting warning signs.

Hard Times for U.S. Rightist Radio Series

By Martin Waldron

DALLAS, April 11 (NYT).—"Life Line," whose advocacy of "traditional American values" boomed forth daily from more than 500 radio stations five years ago under the aegis of H.L. Hunt, the late oil billionaire, has fallen on hard times.

Recently, the 15-year-old anti-Communist radio program was being carried by fewer than 100 stations and "Life Line's" executive director and commentator, Melvin Munn, was searching for financial resources to keep it going.

During a recent interview, at the Life Line building here, Mr. Munn said that the program "came mighty close to going out of business last fall, but now it looks like we'll make it."

Best Years Ahead

"I feel our best years are ahead of us," he said.

Mr. Munn says that he is an absolute believer in old-time Americanism—a balanced federal budget, God, country and family.

These homilies provide the basis for the 15-minute radio speeches he has recorded for "Life Line" for 10 years. Although much of what Mr. Munn says on the radio is ordinary enough, his delivery makes it seem as if he is pronouncing that tomorrow has been canceled.

The current slump in the "Life Line" program is not because there is no longer an audience for his viewpoint, Mr. Munn said recently, but is a result of the decision by Mr. Hunt to get out of the food business.

In 1971, Mr. Hunt, who died last November, decided that his food-canning business was not making any money and sold his facilities.

Mr. Hunt's canned food products, HLH and Alma Brands, accounted for probably two-thirds of the program's income.

Decided Alone

Mr. Munn said that he alone had decided what would be broadcast on the more than 3,000 programs he has made.

"And Mr. Hunt didn't always agree with me," Mr. Munn said. Once Mr. Hunt got "hopping mad" when "Life Line" criticized one of Mr. Hunt's books, he said.

Mr. Hunt and his published works advocated a world in which the rich had more legal rights than the poor, a position which Mr. Munn said he opposed.

No member of the Hunt family is now on "Life Line's" board of directors.

The "Life Line" program started on radio on Nov. 10, 1958.

In the days when HLH and Alma Foods were sponsoring the "Freedom Talks," "Life Line" had an income of $320,000 a year.

This year, Mr. Munn said, "Life Line" is operating on a budget of $240,000 and should get by because many of its staff members have been laid off.

Mr. Munn said that "Life Line's" efforts to strengthen "traditional values in politics, education, economy, religious areas, families, marriage and other basic institutions" have not met with universal approval.

"'Freedom Talks' in opposition to legalized abortions, mandatory school busing, the equal rights amendment for women, legalization of marijuana, modernist school books, experimental education and credit buying have drawn criticism and sometimes hate mail," Mr. Munn said.

Once, he said, he was under such threats that the Dallas and state police protected his family for several days after a plot to kill him was uncovered.

Mr. Munn admitted that "Life Line" programs were heard mostly by persons who agreed with his viewpoint—"after all, everybody likes to have his prejudices reinforced," he said. But he also argued that the program drew a "surprising amount" of mail from liberals who praised him for drawing attention to current problems.

Row Stirred in New Orleans On Garbage-Recycling Plant

NEW ORLEANS, April 11 (AP).—What is seen by some as the beginning of the end to the excess-garbage problem is called by others the laughing stock of the nation.

The object of the controversy is a $5.7-million garbage-recycling plant that utilizes all that is known about removing paper, glass and metal from pulverized garbage.

Construction has started and completion is expected within two years.

A boon, say city leaders, who are running out of places to dump the 1,300 to 1,800 tons of garbage produced each day in New Orleans.

A boondoggle, say ecologists, who claim the answer is to not make so much garbage in the first place.

"We have tried everything in the world to get rid of garbage," Mayor Moon Landrieu said. "We tried to bury it, to burn it, to sink it on barges, step on it, and even tried to ignore it. It wouldn't go away.

"So we tried to join with others in developing a system that will more efficiently dispose of our solid waste," the mayor said.

The idea of a demonstration recycling plant was suggested to the city by the National Center for Resource Recovery, a trade organization primarily of industries whose products, such as paper and bottles, end up as garbage.

Garbage trucks will deliver about half of the city's garbage each day to the plant. Of that, about 20 per cent will be recovered, cleaned and resold.

Bundled paper will be taken out first, and the remaining refuse will be shredded. Blowers will then lift the lighter material, which will be dumped on a landfill next to the plant.

The rest continues on conveyor belts through magnets to extract the iron and steel. What is left is dumped into liquids of varying densities to separate the glass and aluminum from other metals.

Electrostatic separators will divide the aluminum and glass, and optical scanners will sort the different-colored glass.

"One of the major interests of the businesses which NCRR represents is finding ways to get cities like New Orleans and other government bodies to avoid source reduction," said Ross Vincent, the president of the Louisiana Ecology Center, a private group.

Source reduction, as in Oregon's ban-the-bottle legislation, cuts down on extensive use of throwaway glass, paper and plastic containers.

What bothers Mr. Vincent is a stipulation in the contract signed by NCRR and the city with Waste Management, Inc., a private trash-handling company, to build and run the plant. It requires New Orleans to provide 650 tons of garbage a day, or pay a penalty to Waste Management.

"Instead of starting with reduction at the source and going to reclamation of what must be called garbage, they start with reclamation," Mr. Vincent said. "So they're locked financially into a system where they've got a vested interest in waste. The contract says they will deliver a certain amount of garbage. This thing is the laughing stock of the country."

The plant will make available for resale an estimated 10 per cent of the paper that passes through it, 97 per cent of the ferrous metals, 70 per cent of the aluminum and 64 per cent of the glass.

Environmental Protection Agency officials who met here recently with sanitation directors of several cities agreed with Mr. Vincent, but supported the project nevertheless.

"You can't have source reduction and also guarantee a certain tonnage for recovery," said Robert Colonna, director of the EPA's Systems Management Division. "But source reduction is not going to happen overnight."

11 Killed by Blast In Naples Factory

NAPLES, April 11 (UPI).—At least 11 persons were killed today when an explosion ripped through a toy and fireworks factory near here.

Fires burned for hours following secondary blasts caused by the original explosion. The company, which employed more than 100 persons, mostly women, manufactured toy guns and cap pistols for children, as well as fireworks. Five persons were reported to be seriously injured.

The three-story building was gutted, the firemen said. Some cars in the parking lot were also destroyed by the blast.

The factory was located in an open field near Madonna dell'Arco, about 10 kilometers east of Naples in the foothills of Mount Vesuvius.

London Times Costlier

LONDON, April 11 (UPI).—Citing increased paper and production costs, the Times of London announced today it was increasing its price from 8 to 10 pence (19 to 24 cents), effective Monday.

Court Orders Hunt To Return to Prison

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—Howard Hunt was ordered today to return to prison April 35 to complete his sentence for the Watergate break-in.

Hunt will serve the remainder of his 2 1/2-to-8-year sentence. He served 11 months before being released in January, 1974, pending his appeal. In a brief proceeding today the judge ordered him back to prison. Asked by a reporter if he felt any remorse, Hunt said "I wish I never had heard of the White House."

Democrats Lead GOP in Spending In Congress Race

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP). Democrats spent more than Republicans in last year's House and Senate races, according to a survey by Common Cause, a citizens' group that monitors campaign spending.

There were 1,161 candidates in the general elections. Democratic candidates spent $38.4 million in House and Senate races in which candidates from both major parties were entered. Republicans spent $32.5 million in the same races, the Common Cause survey reported.

A total of $1.7 million was reported spent by a Republican and 62 Democratic incumbents who did not have major-party challengers in the general election, according to Common Cause.

Democratic incumbents spent more than Republican challengers by an average of more than 2 to 1 and Republican incumbents spent more than their Democratic challengers by a ratio of 3 to 2, the survey reported.

There was no limit last year on how much money candidates could use in their campaigns. Under a new law, spending by candidates is limited.

Pentagon Says Only 5 Units Can Wiretap

By George Lardner Jr.

ASHINGTON, April 11 (WP). ie Defense Department said erday that only five of its acies were authorized "under tly controlled conditions" to age in wiretapping and elecic eavesdropping.

a two-page statement, the agon denied that the prac was more widespread than despite a series of affidavits e public this week by the erican Civil Liberties Union. ie affidavits, which had been epted by a recently concluded court-martial in West Gery, suggested that more than 'ederal' agencies—including as ty as 16 in the Defense artment—were engaged in tronic surveillance either here abroad.

response to those reports, Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., ed for an immediate report n the Justice Department on precise extent of the practice government agencies.

he affidavits in question were filed in connection with the court-martial of Lt. Matthew Carroll in an effort to determine whether he or his lawyers had ever been the target of electronic surveillance.

(The charges against Lt. Carroll, who had been accused of refusing to obey an order to cut his hair, were dropped about two weeks ago.)

The most extensive affidavit was filed by David Cook, the deputy assistant secretary of defense for administration, who said that he had ordered a search of records of 16 agencies and units within the Pentagon.

The records of "each of the referenced agencies" showed no electronic surveillance of Lt. Carroll or his lawyers, Mr. Cook concluded, attaching a list of the agencies that had been checked.

The Pentagon said yesterday, however, that this did not mean that all the agencies engaged in electronic surveillance. "Whenever the Department of Defense is required to respond to a court inquiry whether it has engaged in electronic surveillance of a particular person, all defense components are routinely queried and required to respond," the Pentagon statement said.

Controlled Conditions

In any event, the Defense Department said, only five of its components "are authorized under strictly controlled conditions" to carry out wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping.

The Pentagon said that these include Army Intelligence, the Army's Criminal Investigation Division Command, the Naval Investigative Service and the Air Force's Office of Special Investigations. In addition, the National Security Agency "has a signals intelligence mission which is to produce foreign intelligence information only."

The Defense Department statement also said that the attorney general "is advised, on a regular basis, of all wiretap and eavesdrop equipment and activities by defense components."

To Concentrate Campaigning

Plan for Primaries by Region Is Gathering Support in U.S.

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—Efforts to establish regional presidential primaries, which could radically alter the process of selecting nominees in 1976, have begun in three sections of the nation.

The regional primaries—a series of simultaneous state primaries on a given date in a given area—would make it possible for candidates to concentrate their campaigns and their advertising and might dilute the influence of such relatively atypical states as New Hampshire.

Primaries in the United States serve as a test of electoral strength among contenders for party presidential nominations. The winner in a primary often obtains the state's bloc of votes at the party convention that formally names a party candidate.

At the moment, the regional movement is most advanced in the Pacific Northwest. But efforts are also under way in the upper Middle West and in New England, according to party officials and legislators in the states involved.

The emergence of the same idea in widely scattered sections of the country appears to be a coincidence. There is no evidence that any national organization or any candidate is pushing the proposals.

Oregon Primary

In the Northwest, the key is the Oregon primary, long one of the nation's most significant, which will take place next year on May 25.

Two years ago, the Nevada Legislature approved a primary on the same date, with the thought that candidates otherwise unwilling to visit the state might do so if its small bloc of delegates was linked to others.

A student at the University of Idaho, David Warnock, a Republican, conceived the idea of linking his state to the two others and, earlier this year, won the backing of Gov. Cecil Andrus and Sen. Frank Church, both Democrats. The Warnock measure was passed recently by the Legislature and signed into law by Gov. Andrus.

Now Washington may join the three other states. Gov. Daniel Evans, a Republican, and Sen. Henry Jackson, a leading Democratic presidential contender, have expressed support for replacing their state's convention system with a primary tied to Oregon's.

Because an anti-Jackson faction controls King County (Seattle) and might be able to deny Sen. Jackson delegates there under a convention system, a statewide primary could benefit his presidential hopes.

A bill has passed the Washington House and a slightly different version is now before the state Senate.

Two Massachusetts politicians —State Rep. Barney Frank and Mark Shields, a political consultant—have proposed a New England primary and have enlisted the backing of key leaders of the Massachusetts Legislature.

But so far no discussions have been held with other states that might take part.

Debate in Vermont

New Hampshire and Rhode Island already have primaries, and Vermont is debating the idea.

A key problem is New Hampshire, where the first-in-the-nation primary is scheduled next year for March 2.

Gov. Meldrin Thomson is reportedly opposed to any regional plan, partly because it would undercut his hope to challenge President Ford in the New Hampshire Republican primary and partly because it would deprive his state of its unique status.

The third possible regional primary could develop in the upper Midwest, tied to the Wisconsin vote. Richard Moe, a former Democratic state chairman, said a primary bill now before the Minnesota Legislature has a "50-50 chance" of passage. It sets the election on the same day as Wisconsin's.

The state primaries would remain separate in theory—that is, the votes would not be pooled. So, in the Northwest, one candidate could win in Oregon, another in Nevada and a third in Washington.

1976 Schedule

Under the present system, some primaries take place in widely separated states on the same day. The 1976 schedule puts New Jersey, Ohio and California on the same day (June 8) and Wisconsin and New York on the same day (April 6).

Although some states are considering backing away from their primaries because of the threat of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, who is thought to do better in primaries than in conventions, 32 are now on the schedule.

Ex-Olympic Star Balks at Quiz by Hearst Probers

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11 (AP).—Former Olympic long-jumper Phillip Shinnick has refused to testify before a grand jury, joining a growing list of sports activists refusing to aid authorities' investigations of Patricia Hearst's disappearance.

"I am not guilty of any crime. I know nothing of the whereabouts of Patricia Hearst or any other SLA [Symbionese Liberation Army] member," Mr. Shinnick said in a statement read to newsmen yesterday outside the federal grand jury hearing room.

With Mr. Shinnick were his friends, Portland Trail Blazers basketball player Bill Walton and sports radical Jack Scott and his wife, Micki.

The Scotts emerged from weeks of hiding Wednesday to announce that they would refuse to answer questions by the grand jury or FBI. At the same time, Mr. Walton said he was sorry for having cooperated with the FBI and would not cooperate again.

Mr. Shinnick invoked Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination at the jury hearing. "I deeply resent this intrusion into my private affairs," Mr. Shinnick, 31, said.

Air Force's B-1 Tops Mach-1 for 1st Time

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., April 11 (AP).—The Air Force's new B-1 bomber flew faster than the speed of sound for the first time yesterday. The plane reached Mach 1.05 during its sixth test flight.

The aircraft also took on fuel in flight from a KC-135 tanker for the first time and opened its weapons bay doors.

Ceausescu in Manila

MANILA, April 11 (AP).—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania has arrived from Japan on a four-day official visit to the Philippines for what was described as a desire to reinforce his country's relations with this part of the world.

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Obituaries

Majorie Main, 85, U.S. Character Actress

LOS ANGELES, April 11 (AP). —Marjorie Main, 85, who slapped down Humphrey Bogart in her role as the mother of a gangster in "Dead End" and created the gravel-voiced but lovable hillbilly farm wife of the "Ma and Pa Kettle" films, died yesterday of cancer.

A character actress who appeared on Broadway, in television and in at least 80 movies, Miss Main was best known for her role in the "Ma and Pa Kettle" films co-starring the late Percy Kilbride.

The two created the eccentric farm characters in "The Egg and I" (1947), which starred Fred MacMurray and Claudette Colbert. For her role in that film, Miss Main was nominated for an Academy Award.

The nine succeeding low-budget films, with their raucous humor, were among the most successful box-office attractions ever made by Universal International Studios. The last film in the series, and her last film, was "The Kettles on Old MacDonald's Farm" in 1957.

Nice and Corny

On one occasion, she told an interviewer that she was amazed at the success of the "nice and corny" Kettle films.

Before the Kettle series, Miss Main often portrayed the mother of tough-guy types, either gangsters or tenement dwellers. In "Dead End" (1937), she slapped Bogart's face and cried, "Ya dirty yellow dog!"

In "The Dark Command" (1940), Miss Main played Caroline Cantrell, the mother of a leader of Civil War-era raiders.

She played on Broadway with W. C. Fields in "The Family Ford," and with John Barrymore in "Cheating Cheaters." When she moved to films in the 1930s and 1940s, she appeared with Wallace Beery and Barrymore.

A producer said of Miss Main that she "saved many a bad picture and made the good ones better."

Walker Evans

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT). —Walker Evans, a photographer noted for his bleak pictures of American life, died yesterday of a cerebral hemorrhage at Yale-New Haven Hospital in Connecticut.

He held the title of professor emeritus of graphic arts at Yale University's School of Art and Architecture.

Mainly in black and white and without gimmickry, Mr. Evans's pictures were of sharecroppers, automobile graveyards, faded signs, Western ghost towns, rumpled tenement beds, factory windows. Photography, he believed, was the art of seeing unblinkingly, and he stared the assorted malevolences and aborted promises of American society straight in the face. And they stared back.

His photographs were detached, even understated, but they all carried his trademark of factual exactness. Apart from influencing a younger generation of photographers, Mr. Evans's work affected the way many Americans saw the 20th century, especially the 1930s.

From 1935 to 1938, Mr. Evans was a roving social historian, with the photographic unit of the New Deal's Farm Security Administration. He produced hundreds of pictures that told the story of rural poverty, pictures that were ultimately collected in 1973 in "Walker Evans: Photographs for the Farm Security Administration."

Mrs. Rita Benton

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11 (AP).—Rita Benton, 73, widow of artist Thomas Hart Benton, died Wednesday night. Her husband died at 35, less than three months ago, in his studio here.

Dr. William Blackwell

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 11 (NYT).—Dr. William Blackwell, 64, corporate secretary of the International College of Surgeons, died here Tuesday in a diabetic coma. A professor of gynecology and obstetrics at the University of Illinois, he was attending a surgeons' congress here.

Pierre R. Vigneron

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP).—Pierre R. Vigneron, 78, professor emeritus and former chairman of the University of Chicago's Department of Romance Languages and Literature, died Tuesday. Prof. Vigneron, who specialized in 19th and 20th-century French literature, was a native of Angoulême, France. He joined the university staff in 1929 and retired in 1962.



AP.

Marjorie Main

A. Burton Carnes

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT). —A. Burton Carnes, 78, an artist and photographer who had worked in advertising, motion pictures and printing, died here Tuesday.

Five Reported Killed In Indian Tax Riot

NEW DELHI, April 11 (Reuters).—Indian police today were reported to have killed at least five persons when they opened fire after a crowd of 2,000 villagers attacked government officials collecting a rice tax from farmers.

Newspapers here said that the incident occurred yesterday in a village in Ganjam District in the eastern state of Orissa. They quoted district officials as saying that police opened fire after the crowd had attacked the tax collectors.

West Germans Seek Trends In State's Weekend Elections

KIEL, West Germany, April 11 (Reuters).—West Germany's northernmost state, Schleswig-Holstein, will vote Sunday in state parliament elections with important implications for the national fortunes of the two big parties.

A good showing for the conservative Christian Democratic party (CDU)—which is in opposition at the federal level in Bonn but securely in control of the state government here—would boost the stature of Schleswig-Holstein's Premier Gerhard Stoltenberg in his party's national CDU leadership race.

For the Social Democratic party (SPD) of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the outcome here will show whether a slight improvement in its showing in the Rhineland-Palatinate last month, after several severe setbacks, was more than a flash in the pan.

3d of 6 Local Votes

The weekend vote here is the third of six state elections this year and a prelude to the vital North Rhine-Westphalia poll on May 4, in which more than a quarter of the total West German electorate is involved. The state government there is a coalition, like the federal Cabinet, of the SPD and its liberal ally, the Free Democratic party (FDP).

During its Schleswig-Holstein campaign, the SPD has pushed its local leftists into the background and the party's national chairman, former Chancellor Willy Brandt, will be watching to see how the voters respond to the moderates who have been in charge of the SPD electioneering here.

Both sides have concentrated on local issues, including pockets of above-average unemployment, a program to strengthen the state's economic structure and questions of housing and schools.

Continuous Rule

Schleswig-Holstein, on the border with Denmark, is the third smallest of the nation's 10 states, with only 1,880,000 voters. Apart from a big shipbuilding works here and light industry in Lübeck and other towns, it is mainly agricultural.

It has been ruled by a CDU-led government since West Germany was established in 1949. At the last state election, four years ago, the CDU, under Mr. Stoltenberg, got 51.9 per cent of the vote and an absolute majority in the state parliament here.

The SPD obtained 41 per cent. Its Free Democratic allies received only 3.8 per cent, thus failing to get the 5 per cent required for representation in a West German parliament.

Mr. Stoltenberg, 46, one of his party's principal economic experts, was federal science minister for three years in the 1960s.

An outstanding result here this weekend would put him in the running to be the CDU's candidate for the chancellorship next year.

Suicide in Washington

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI). —James Howe, 52, husband of Mrs. Betty Ford's personal secretary, Nancy Howe, died last night of an apparently self-inflicted gunshot wound, police said. Mr. Howe was found unconscious in the bathroom of the couple's home. He died on the way to a hospital, where he was pronounced dead, police said.

Heart of Louis XVII Transferred For Burial With French Royalty

PARIS, April 11 (Reuters).—The heart of Louis XVII, who died in prison here two years after his father, King Louis XVI, was guillotined, was transferred yesterday from Austria to the abbey of Saint Denis, near Paris, where French royalty is buried.

The heart, preserved in a gold inlaid crystal urn, was returned to France by Princess Massimo, whose family of papal nobility was closely linked to the Duchess of Angoulême, the sister of Louis XVII.

According to official French history, Louis XVII died at the Temple prison, in Paris, in June, 1795. A surgeon, who performed the autopsy, removed the 10-year-old boy's heart and gave it to French royalists.

The heart was taken to the castle of Frohsdore, in Austria, where it was kept until now.

Some historians claim that another boy was substituted for Louis XVII and died in his place. They argue that the real Louis XVII escaped and lived several years in Germany and the Netherlands under a false identity.

The Duke of Baffremont, who officiated at today's ceremony, said: "I don't want to get involved in the historic dispute about the child of the Temple. Legally he is recognized as Louis XVII. This is an essential relic of the history of our country."

Wilson Veto of Libya Deal Is Denied

LONDON, April 11 (UPI).—The government denied today that a £1-million ($2.4-billion) arms order from Libya had been turned down on Prime Minister Harold Wilson's personal instructions.

The statement also set out government policy on arms sales to the Middle East, quoting a statement made June 10.

"Our overriding objective in the Middle East is a just and lasting settlement of the dispute between the Arabs and Israel," the statement said. "We are willing to consider requests from Middle East countries for arms, the supply of which in our view would not endanger the achievement of such a solution in the light of our judgment of the long-term policies of the state in question."

Cosmos-726 Launched

MOSCOW, April 11 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-726, Tass reported.

7 Arrested in Bilbao In Policeman's Death

BILBAO, Spain, April 11 (AP). —Seven men, all identified as members of the Basque guerrilla organization ETA, have been arrested for complicity in the Easter weekend slaying of a police inspector, Bilbao police announced yesterday.

Police said the seven were arrested Wednesday in Bilbao and were involved in the slaying in San Sebastian March 29 of Jose Diaz Linares.

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هكذا من الأصل

lected Assembly Proposed

Draft of Cuban Constitution, 'irst Since '59, Is Published

dEXICO CITY, April 11 (AP). draft of the first Cuban stitution since Premier Fidel stro's Communist government k power in 1959 was publish- yesterday, the Cuban news ncy Prensa Latina reported e.

The agency, quoting dispatches m Havana outlining the pro- ed document, said a main ture will be a National Peo- 's Assembly, chosen in na- nal elections.

a provision of the charter uld deem "void and illegal" y "treaties, pacts or conces- ns" reducing Cuban sovereignty er any portion of its territory.

the report said. The measure apparently was aimed at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, which the United States has held since 1934.

The report gave no indication of how the constitution would affect Premier Castro's power or when the charter would go into effect. The last Cuban constitution was abolished when Mr. Castro's revolutionaries seized power.

Role of a Congress

Premier Castro's government has said that any new constitution would be discussed before adoption at a congress of the Cuban Communist party. The party has never held a congress and a congress has not been scheduled.

Prensa Latina said that, according to the draft constitution, a National Assembly would be elected by the people through a "free, equal and secret" vote. It said the minimum voting age would be 16 and the minimum age to hold elective office would be 18.

The assembly would have legislative powers and would be led by a State Council, consisting of a president, a first vice-president, five other vice-presidents and 24 members, Prensa Latina said. The president of the State Council would be the chief of government.

The agency said deputies would serve five-year terms and would receive no salary.

Test Election

A test election—the first under Mr. Castro—was held last year in Matanzas Province, 60 miles from Havana. Residents elected representatives to a regional People's Assembly.

Prensa Latina said that once the proposed constitution is discussed and approved by the party's first congress, possibly later this year, it will be submitted to a popular referendum.

The agency urged citizens to discuss the draft and propose modifications, additions or deletions. It said the new constitution will mean the "institutionalization" of the country.

The constitution "recognizes and guarantees" freedom of conscience and religious belief, but it does not permit religion to be used as a weapon against the Cuban revolution, Prensa Latina said.

Rights Listed

It guarantees citizens' rights to personal property, including incomes, savings, housing and other "material and cultural needs," but it authorizes the expropriation of personal belongings "with proper indemnification," the agency said.

A provision said a Cuban can be stripped of citizenship if he conspires against Cuba and its "Socialist and revolutionary" institutions from abroad. This provision evidently was aimed at anti-Castro Cuban exiles, especially those living in the United States.

The draft constitution said that all power in Cuba rests with the workers and that the Cuban Communist party is the "superior force," organizing and guiding all efforts, Prensa Latina reported.

A Tooth Bank Proposed for Transplants

LONDON, April 11 (UPI).—Blood banks, eye banks and tissue banks are well known to medical science. Now a Swedish doctor has suggested the creation of tooth banks filled with frozen teeth.

Dr. P. Otteskog said that he had carried out a study on 21 teeth that had been frozen in liquid nitrogen to 197 degrees below zero centigrade. The teeth all remained healthy. When they were removed from the freezing liquid the teeth could then be used for transplants, he said.

Dr. Otteskog, of the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, said that many healthy teeth were thrown away after being removed for orthodontic reasons.

A. Two Russians Visit Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

ere had been at least one unublicized meeting in Washington etween Simcha Dinitz and Anaoly Dobrynin, the Israeli and oviet ambassadors to Washingon, before the visit of the emisaries.

The United States reportedly as informed in advance of the lanned visit, although officials the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv aid they first learned of it from news account in this morning's ditions of Haaretz, an Israeli aily.

The apparent leak of the details f the secret visit infuriated top fficials in the Israeli government, ho wanted to minimize publicity n order to deny the Soviet govrnment any propaganda advanage from the encounter. Officials h the Foreign Ministry reportedy were directed to find out who ad leaked the information to Haaretz and why.

The last publicly acknowledged eeting between Soviet and Isaeli officials occurred in December, 1973, when Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban and oviet Foreign Minister Andrei romyko met privately during the pening session of the Geneva onference. That encounter was lso at the initiative of the Rusians but led to no real change n the relationship between the wo governments.

Israel has maintained that any esumption of diplomatic relations must be preceded by a significant hange in Soviet policy on the Middle East.

Fahmy to Visit Moscow

CAIRO, April 11 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy will visit Moscow April 4 for talks with Soviet leaders n preparations for resumption f the Geneva Arab-Israeli peace onference that Egypt has requested, government sources said oday.

Neither Egypt nor Russia, however, is in any great hurry about reactivation of the conference, they said. Both want adequate preparation for the parley to revert a possible quick breakdown fter it gets under way, they said.

The sources estimated that two r three months of advance oordination among the Arabs nd between them and the Soviet Union were needed before the onference could be resumed. Soviet circles here concurred.

Volunteers for Saigon

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, April 11 (Reuters).—Two women re among 55 New Zealanders who have volunteered to fight for South Vietnam, their organizer, George Titman, a World War II U.S. Marine, said yesterday.



United Press International.

SPRINGTIME IN BAVARIA—Cars wore a mantle of snow in Munich on Friday.

OAU Assails South Africa, Bars Any Détente, Dialogue

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM, April 11 (WP).—The Organization of African Unity today categorically rejected any détente or dialogue with South Africa and formally set forth its strategy for the liberation of southern Africa from white rule.

In a document that is to be known as the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Southern Africa, African states in effect told South Africa that it would have to end its support for the white minority government in Rhodesia, give Namibia (South-West Africa) its independence on African-dictated terms and abandon its policy of apartheid at home before any kind of détente would be possible.

The organization listed a number of concrete measures that African nations should take to isolate more effectively South Africa from the world community. These included its expulsion from the United Nations, the establishment of a committee to monitor and end South African trade with other African countries and a prohibition on South Africa-bound airliners landing at African airports.

But the main thrust of the four-day special meeting on southern Africa was to condemn the South African policy of "détente" and to put the Pretoria government on notice that the current contacts it is having with Zambia and Tanzania are for the limited and specific purpose of arranging for the independence of Rhodesia and Namibia from white rule. "Talk of détente is nonsense and should be treated with contempt," the declaration said.

Thus without specifically naming any African states, the organization condemned such countries as Liberia that have recently called for "direct dialogue" with South Africa and others such as the Central African Republic which have sent delegations to that country and shown interest in trade or aid links.

Precisely what effect the declaration will have on these and other countries flirting with South Africa remains to be seen. The Central African Republic did not even send a delegation to the conference and other states, such as Zaire, the Ivory Coast and Liberia, may well continue to go their own separate way.

But it seems likely that most black African leaders wil be less ready now to expound openly anything smacking of reconciliation with South Africa. At the very least, the resolutions are a setback to South Africa's hopes for a spectacular breakthrough in its relations with black Africa.

Secret Diplomacy

The Dar es Salaam Declaration and two separate resolutions on Namibia and South Africa represent a victory for the policy of Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique. The three nations are involved in secret diplomacy with South Africa over the Rhodesia impasse and have been criticized by some radical African states for their bilateral contacts.

From the start of the conference, these three countries, with the backing of Algeria, were in firm control and succeeded in having discussions focus on a Tanzanian-Zambian proposal and a speech by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The conference ended by accepting the Zambian-Tanzanian strategy of seeking first to resolve by peaceful means the potentially explosive situation in southern Africa before turning to confrontation and armed struggle.

The declaration and two resolutions spell out the demands of black Africa for peace in southern Africa, starting with immediate black majority rule in Rhodesia, a principle that South Africa has already accepted and is working to get applied.

In the case of Namibia, the OAU called for South Africa to recognize the South-West African People's Organization as the sole representative of all Namibians. It said that any contacts with Pretoria should be solely for the purpose of arranging for the transfer of power to the nationalist body. The South African policy of separate homelands for the various ethnic groups in Namibia is unacceptable, the resolution says, and a special OAU committee is to be established to follow developments there.

In the case of South Africa itself, the OAU called upon the two rival nationalist groups to unite. It recognized the legitimacy of armed struggle and urged the rival nationalist groups to carry out the necessary measures to launch such a struggle.

Albert, Rhodes Say China Stands Firm on Mideast

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma and House Minority Leader John Rhodes of Arizona, who returned this week from a 10-day tour of China, say that the Middle East proved to be a problem area in discussions with Chinese leaders.

Talks with high-ranking Chinese officials about the Middle East were "as close as we came to a real confrontation," Rep. Rhodes said. But he added that "there were no truculent words on either side. It was a very friendly trip."

Rep. Rhodes said that the disagreement, mainly in a conversation with Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, was over "the intensity of our support for Israel as opposed to the Chinese idea that the Palestine liberation forces had more equity on their side than we appeared to have."

Rep. Albert and Rep. Rhodes left for China March 27 and spent three days in Peking.

They conferred with the foreign minister, Vice-President Teng Hsaio-ping and Chu Teh, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Color TV Choice In Italy Draws Fire of Leftists

ROME, April 11 (AP).—The government's preference for the West German color television system over the French one came under fire from leftist quarters yesterday, while members of the government coalition clashed over the advisability of turning to color at a time of economic austerity.

A group of Communist deputies asked for a detailed illustration of the reasons why the German PAL system was preferred and what were the proposals forwarded by the French industries of the SECAM system.

Sen. Luigi Anderlini, a leftist independent, said that the SECAM system would have suited Italy's Mediterranean interests better, because it would have helped Italy to develop relations with Arab countries which have adopted it. Italian television manufacturers have no chance to open up a market in northern Europe where PAL has been adopted, he said.

Meanwhile, Deputy Premier Ugo La Malfa, a Republican, said that the introduction of color television should be delayed until the economy stabilizes.

But Industry Minister Carlo Donat-Cattin, a Christian Democrat, insisted on the early adoption of color TV to spur production of television sets.

4 More Found Slain in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, April 11 (AP).—The federal police reported today that three charred bodies were found in a car set ablaze in a large park here. The three unidentified victims were believed to have been slain for political reasons.

The police later reported finding the body of a shooting victim near Lujan, about 15 miles west of here. The four deaths sent the toll of politically motivated assassinations to 141 this year.

The police also reported that a modern arms factory, operated by the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army, was found yesterday in a western suburb of Buenos Aires. Twenty-five alleged guerrillas were arrested in a

Court Delays Decision On Strauss Comment

BONN, April 11 (AP).—A civil court today postponed its verdict on whether the Bavarian political leader, Franz-Josef Strauss, called West Germany a "pigsty."

Mr. Strauss obtained a temporary injunction against former Chancellor Willy Brandt March 26, prohibiting him from declaring that the politician made a statement to this effect. Mr. Brandt protested the injunction. The court decided to reconvene next Friday.

Trinidad Enlists Army in Strike

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 11 (AP).—The government of Trinidad and Tobago has ordered its 950-man defense force to start delivering gasoline to Tobago's strike-bound gasoline stations.

Prime Minister Eric Williams announced that troops would replace immediately the striking drivers of the government-owned Trinidad Oil Co. He made the announcement after a 90-minute special Cabinet meeting.

Month-old strikes by oil-field workers at the Texaco refinery and by sugar-cane cutters have crippled this two-island nation's economy. According to one estimate, Trinidad and Tobago has lost $200 million in oil and sugar revenues.

India Plans Satellite

NEW DELHI, April 11 (Reuters).—India plans to build and launch its own communications satellite by 1980, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told Parliament yesterday. Mrs. Gandhi said India's first experimental satellite would be launched from the Soviet Union soon.

Kenyatta Safe As Two Bombs Jolt Mombasa

NAIROBI, April 11 (AP).—Two bomb explosions in nearby streets shook President Jomo Kenyatta's oceanfront residence at Mombasa while he watched tribal dancing on the lawn last night.

Police said that the explosions, a quarter of a mile from the President's residence, injured a motorist and caused slight damage to homes. Mr. Kenyatta remained under heavy guard at the two-story former residence of British governors. The police put up roadblocks and searched for the bombers.

Authorities had no immediate explanation for the source of the explosion. But recently a Nairobi bombing killed 27 persons, a politician critical of the government was murdered and political observers report an all-time low in public confidence in Mr. Kenyatta.

Caramanlis to Visit Paris

PARIS, April 11 (AP).—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis will make an official visit to France April 16-18 at the invitation of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, Mr. Chirac's office announced today.

Surprised by Kurdish Collapse

Assad Facing Rising Hostility Within Syria and From Iraq

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, April 11 (WP).—The suspension of the U.S. peace initiative in the Middle East has placed Syria's President Hafez al-Assad between an increasingly hostile Iraqi government and internal domestic pressures that could check the trend toward cooperation with the United States in Syria.

This assessment was drawn this week by well-informed Arab sources who confirmed that Mr. Assad ordered the arrest of several hundred Syrians earlier this month on charges of plotting against the government.

Mr. Assad and his main partner in the effort to dislodge Israeli troops from Arab lands occupied in the 1967 war, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, remain in firm control of their respective governments. But the sources and Western diplomatic analysts said that the positions of both leaders and their commitment to the moderate policy of dealing with Israel through the United States are being eroded by the negotiating stalemate.

Mr. Assad is under strong attack from Iraq's Ba'athist government, which last month settled its border dispute with Iran. And despite Mr. Sadat's rejection of Israeli proposals for an interim agreement last month, Mr. Assad is still distrustful of the Egyptian leader's intentions, according to Arab sources recently in Damascus.

As a result, Syria has turned toward the Palestinian guerrilla leadership to balance what Mr. Assad sees as the swing against him and is improving its relations with Jordan and Libya.

Arab analysts believe that Mr. Assad made an offer on March 8 to create a unified political and military command with the Palestinians as a bid to increase Syrian influence over the guerrillas and strengthen his hand in Arab bargaining over the decision to seek peace or return to war.

Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization has formally welcomed the Syrian proposal but has not acted to put it into effect.

Arafat's Position

Mr. Arafat and his top associates have rejected any suggestions that they would attend a resumed Geneva peace conference as part of a Syrian delegation. They have also turned down Mr. Sadat's more recent bid to have the Arab League represent them in the talks.

Mr. Assad, a former air force general, seized power in a coup against the ruling Ba'ath party's extremist civilian wing in 1970 and has gradually moved Syria toward more pragmatic policies.

This has helped exacerbate the rivalry between Syria and the more doctrinaire Ba'ath hierarchy in Baghdad. Their relations have reached a crisis point since the Iran-Iraq border agreement of March 6, which freed the Iraqi Army from the war against the Kurdish rebels in northeastern Iraq.

Mr. Assad is known to have been greatly upset by the agreement, which was accomplished without his knowledge partly through mediation by Mr. Sadat.

Seoul Frees 12 For Second Time

SEOUL, April 11 (AP).—President Chung Hee Park's government yesterday released 12 political prisoners including seven student leaders after suspending their prison terms ranging from 12 years to life.

The 12, among 149 political prisoners originally freed in mid-February on Mr. Park's orders, were rearrested earlier yesterday following a Supreme Court decision Tuesday upholding their court-martial sentences.

Meanwhile, a Catholic priest said that police firing tear gas battled mourners for the body of one of eight prisoners hanged Wednesday as participants in a plot to overthrow the government. The police removed the body for cremation. The priest said at least two other executed prisoners were denied religious rites and their bodies were taken away by police for burial.



AP.

Hafez al-Assad

The media of Syria and Iraq have stepped up attacks against each other and Iraq accuses Syria of deliberately cutting the flow of the Euphrates River, which is now controlled by a large Russian-built dam in Syrian territory.

Soviet Ships Quit Oil Rigs' Vicinity

LONDON, April 11 (UPI).—Five Soviet ships that circled a North Sea oil rig for several hours yesterday have sailed away, the Defense Ministry said today. A spokesman said: "We don't know where they are."

The vessels—two submarines, a destroyer, a trawler and an oil tanker—turned up at midday yesterday near a group of rigs in the area of the Orkney Islands off northern Scotland.

Royal Air Force reconnaissance aircraft said one of the ships moved to within a quarter-mile of a rig before being warned off by an oil company safety ship. "It's likely they're making photographs and studies," the ministry spokesman said.

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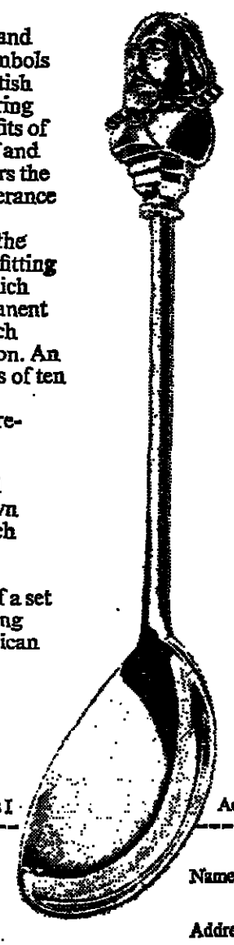
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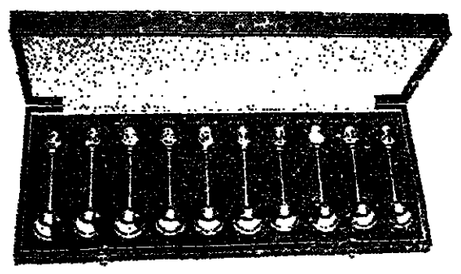
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6— Saturday-Sunday, April 12-13, 1975 *

Conciliatory Confrontation

When President Ford, to paraphrase the Prince of Denmark, bade Congress give arms sway against a sea of troubles, his tone was conciliatory, he spoke of mutual consultation, of the need for unity. Yet in fact he was asking the legislature to undo much of what it had done, to modify other things, to give what it was plainly unwilling to appropriate. It was, in fact, a confrontation, however mild the words and amicable the voice.

He wanted Congress, for example, to reverse its stands on arms for Turkey and emigration conditions in the Soviet trade treaty, to modify the ban on sending troops into Indochina so that escaping U.S. citizens and friends of the United States might be protected, urged that Congress be cautious about the Central Intelligence Agency and generous to the Pentagon, that it enact an energy policy. And, most spectacularly, he asked Congress for nearly a billion in military, economic and humanitarian aid for South Vietnam.

This last is the chief puzzle in his address to the sparsely attended joint session. Mr. Ford must have known that Congress would balk, as it has already dragged its feet, on this critical question. One may doubt whether military aid would even reach Saigon in such quantities, and doubt much more whether it could affect, physically, the outcome there. And, assuming that the President's chief intent was to make a gesture that would encourage the garrison of the last bastion of a failing Indochina policy (for evidently the administration has written off Cambodia) and thereby strengthen the American position among other allies elsewhere in the world, does not the almost inevitable congressional reaction threaten to compound the damage done by the impending fall of the Thieu government?

Mr. Ford has already complained of the "frustrations" which he encountered after Congress, nearly two years ago, banned any further American military presence in Indochina. They were real enough: So long as North Vietnam knew that renewed American intervention was a possibility, it was inhibited to a certain degree from the kind of massive invasion now under way. Now, a rebuff to the President on the key measure of his foreign policy speech would only intensify the domino effect, or ripple effect, or whatever term should be applied, of the Communist victories in Cambodia and South Vietnam, only weaken the calls which Washington has sent to Hanoi, to Peking, to Moscow, for a negotiated end to the struggle there.

It may well weaken, too, the effect of the President's requests to Congress for other portions of his program, although many congressmen are having second thoughts about their ventures into foreign affairs, and recognize the wisdom of much that the administration (including Dr. Kissinger, of course) has done to adapt American policies to a changing world.

That would be most unfortunate: the United States has its troubles abroad, but it can overcome them—provided it does not present to the world the kind of split personality which it did when President Wilson was losing his fight for the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations. Unhappily Mr. Ford, although he has none of Wilson's intellectual arrogance, seems capable of repeating Wilson's mistakes. He should henceforth consult Congress before, rather than after, he speaks to it, to the American people and to the world.



'They're Right. I Still Can't Find a Job.'

For a Solid Recovery

The finance ministers of the major non-Communist nations, meeting in Paris, have proclaimed that the worst of the recession is over. Unquestionably, good grounds exist for concluding that the present slump, the most serious of the postwar period, will not turn into a depression on the order of the 1930s. But confidence on that point scarcely warrants complacency about the forthcoming recovery, much less a conviction that enough has already been done to guarantee it.

The worst of the slump is not yet over for working people. On the contrary, unemployment is likely to go on rising in the United States and most other Western countries for the rest of this year and possibly into 1976. Countries are no longer closely in phase, as they were during the hot boom of 1972-1973 that generated breakaway world inflation. Now some nations, such as West Germany, are ready to go for faster growth, while others, such as Britain, have not yet brought their inflations under control.

Clear signs of an early upturn are still lacking.

The finance ministers, in their periodic meetings, would do more to raise expectations of a recovery if they brought forth a coordinated policy for expansion that treated unemployment with the same deep concern they regularly and rightly display over a resurgence of inflation. Countries that can lead the expansion—such as West Germany, with its low inflation rate and strong foreign trade position—should be urged to expand more rapidly, as a means of checking the slump in the broader community of nations. The United States, with the heaviest unemployment of all the industrial nations, has an equally crucial role to play in spurring world recovery.

The industrial nations also need to coordinate plans for solving the longer-term problems that have given the present world recession its special cast—particularly the enormous increase in oil prices and the drain of financial and real resources to the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Fortunately, the industrial nations that have joined together in the International Energy Agency are showing greater solidarity than they did in the period of shock that followed the Arab oil embargo of late 1973 and early 1974.

Economic recovery alone will not solve the underlying problems that have produced the present upheaval in the world economy. Even if recovery does come soon, it should not cause the industrial countries to avert their eyes from the deeper crisis the world still faces.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Labor Against Itself

The House of Commons has mustered a robust majority of 226 for continued British membership in the European Common Market, but in circumstances acutely embarrassing to Prime Minister Wilson and ominous for the Labor government's future. Eleven more Labor party members voted against the government than supported it, and another 37 were absent or abstained.

Seven Cabinet members and about 20 junior ministers—roughly a quarter of the whole government—joined the dissidents. Mr. Wilson had to rely for his majority on the overwhelming support of the Conservatives and the handful of Liberals. He was further embarrassed when a junior minister flouted his attempt to reimpose discipline on the government inside Parliament and spoke openly in Commons against European Community membership—a trespass for which he was promptly sacked.

Mr. Wilson is now in the most uncomfortable position of his 12 years as party leader. He must soldier on through a national referendum on the Common Market issue, fiercely opposed by majorities in nearly every component part of the Labor party: The National Executive Committee, the party conference, the Trades Union Congress whose members bankroll Labor's election campaigns, and perhaps even the parliamentary Labor party.

His belated attempt to resuscitate the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility—by ordering ministers to state only the government's pro-Community position in Parliament—leaves him and his dissenting colleagues equally open to humiliation and derision. Ministers implacably opposed to any links with the Community are obliged to mouth the pro-Community line in Commons, but then may stump the country against the government of which they remain part.

Mr. Wilson has himself to blame for his dilemma. While Prime Minister in 1964-70, he declared that Britain would "not take no for an answer" to its bid to join the Common Market. Once out of office, however, he turned around under left-wing pressure and saddled his next government with a pledge to "renegotiate" the terms on which Britain joined the Community in 1973 and to decide the issue by a referendum damaging to the parliamentary system.

Most signs indicate that the Community will win decisively in the referendum, now scheduled for June 5. What will then be in doubt is whether a Labor party so spectacularly divided on one of the most crucial issues Britain has faced since World War II can muster enough cohesion and find enough common ground to go on governing the country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 12, 1900

WASHINGTON—Admiral Dewey last night authorized a denial of the report that he contemplates a withdrawal from the forthcoming presidential contest. The admiral is in the fight to stay, and those who understand the bulldog pertinacity of his disposition say he never would have announced his candidacy had he not fully measured the consequences of his declaration and prepared to cope with the misrepresentations and abuse which are the natural accompaniment of a presidential campaign.

Fifty Years Ago

April 12, 1925

NEW YORK—While the fashionable set at White Sulphur Springs has taken to going barefoot, the movie colony at Hollywood has gone them one better by promenading through the streets with no stockings. This new fad in the movie center has an economic as well as an aesthetic angle. Not only do the lovely movie queens think that stencilling the legs with paint or adorning them with jewelry make them more attractive but they have also declared a buying strike against expensive hosiery.

Big John Connally in the Dock

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Watching Big John Connally of Texas in the dock here on charges of bribery, you have to remember him when he was governor of Texas, secretary of the Navy, a power in the Democratic party, wounded partner of Jack Kennedy in the Dallas assassination, and finally a converted Republican secretary of the Treasury and adviser to President Nixon.

Of all the people who rose and fell with Nixon, Big John is probably the most interesting. With both parties in desperation for an exciting presidential candidate of the right age in 1976, he was the most confident, handsome, eloquent and experienced politician on the American scene, but somehow, despite everything he had going for him, he threw it all away.

Connally has always used this town like a swinging door: A rush of wind, a whirling sense of something important about to happen, a big smile, and there he is or there he goes, always in a hell of a hurry. He is almost a symbol of our present troubles: All fast ball and no control, and you have to wonder where he'd be now if he had played it easy.

Lost Confidence

His legal problems are not the most intriguing part of the story and can be left to the courts. The larger question is why this consummate politician, who was supposed to know every card in the political deck, played his cards so badly, misjudged his own Democratic party, switched to the Republican party and managed to lose the confidence of both.

The explanation, or at least part of the explanation, is that he broke the first rule of Texas politics, which is party loyalty. He couldn't wait for events to unfold or hold his temper. Some would say he was merely impatient, others that he was an arrogant opportunist, but anyway, as seen from Washington, he was a jumper.

He first blew in here as administrative assistant to Lyndon Johnson in 1949 with all Johnson's cunning, with none of Johnson's insecurity and all of Johnson's ambition, but he chucked it after a few months and went home to prove himself in Texas, which is to say, to make money.

A few million dollars later, he suddenly reappeared through the swinging door as Kennedy's secretary of the Navy, but even before he had figured out his way around the Pentagon, he resigned to run for governor of Texas. Even his enemies, who are not scarce, agree he was a good governor.

But he fussed with Johnson and Humphrey at the 1968 Democratic convention, and finally broke with his party, campaigned against McGovern and for Nixon in 1972, and thought Nixon could make him vice-president and maybe even president after the resignation of Spiro Agnew.

If Connally had stuck with his party in 1968, or so many leading Democrats believe, Humphrey might have edged out Nixon, but when he switched to the Republicans and campaigned for Nixon in 1972 against McGovern, he infuriated the Democrats and bet everything on Nixon, who destroyed him in the end.

"If" is the shortest and saddest word in the political dictionary. Connally's judgment about the Democratic move to the left proved to be right. If he had opposed McGovern but stuck to his party, he might now be in a better position than anybody else to win the Democratic nomination of 1976 and the presidency.

He is not, of course, unique, but merely a symbol of the irony of political life. All the leading figures on the Washington stage these days find themselves in a strange and unexpected situation. Not so long ago, Gerald Ford did not expect to be lecturing the Congress as President or presiding over the ultimate tragedy of Vietnam.

Nelson Rockefeller, until recently, never imagined he would be presiding over the Senate as vice-president—a job he rejected for 20 years. And Henry Kissinger, while he longed to be secretary of state, didn't think, if he made it, that he would be abandoned and condemned by many of the colleagues he most admired in the universities.

High on the List

But Connally is different in an important way. He might have made it all the way to the White House, but he was pinched for political speeding, and had to turn to Edward Bennett Williams, the most hated Democrat on Nixon's "enemies list," to defend him in the courts.

All this would be funny if it weren't so sad. If Connally had hired Ed Williams to be his political campaign manager for the presidency, instead of his defense lawyer, he might have made it. The candidates who have stayed the course are not the men of Connally's age—58—but the old geezers in their 60s, Ford, Rockefeller and Reagan on the Republican side, and Humphrey, Muskie and Jackson on the Democratic side—admirable but not an inspiring lot.

There are younger men on the side who have a chance, for the country is obviously longing for something new—among them Howard Baker of Tennessee, Mo Udall of Arizona and a few young governors—and Connally probably had a better chance than most of them but he blew it.

America, we are told, is a nation of laws and not of men or women, but the accidents of personality and character often make a big difference, and Connally is only the latest illustration of the point.

Rockefeller's Shift

Making Reagan See R

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Rockefeller's choice as his new policy adviser of an outspoken liberal Republican from California, who makes Ronald Reagan see red, reflects both polarization and increasing confusion in the upper reaches of the Republican party.

John Veneman, widely esteemed as under secretary of health, education and welfare throughout Richard Nixon's first term, will be announced soon as the new "counselor" to the Vice-President. "That's a slap in the face to the governor," a gleeful Reagan insider informed us. He hopes that the unpleasant news will help nudge Reagan toward challenging Mr. Ford for the presidential nomination.

At a minimum, picking Veneman confirmed that Rockefeller has abandoned conciliation of the Republican right and is returning to his home in the party's liberal wing. That is polarization. The confusion arises from the contrast with the President's efforts at warmer relations with Reagan, to the point of inviting the Reagans for an intimate family meal last week.

Operatives Assemble

Moreover, that "slap in the face" comes while Reagan seems moving, though with infinite caution, toward a presidential challenge. While the White House had yet to take the first preparatory step toward the 1976 campaign, Reagan's political operatives assembled in Washington recently for hours of political talk.

Actually, Veneman's selection is described by Rockefeller insiders as devoid of political significance. The Vice-President needed somebody who knows his way around both Capitol Hill and the bureaucracy and understands the issues. Who could fill that bill better than Jack Veneman? "This was not a political appointment," a Rockefeller spokesman told us in all seriousness.

But Veneman is a politician to his fingertips who, of course, will be advising Rockefeller on politics as well as health care legislation. Accordingly, his political background takes on significance.

Reagan Challenged

As a young state assemblyman, Veneman vigorously supported Gov. Rockefeller against Sen. Barry Goldwater in the California presidential primary of 1964. After serving as Gov. Reagan's liberal Republican hairshirt in the legislature, Veneman came to HEW in Washington—much to Reagan's public displeasure. That produced transcontinental feuding about welfare issues.

Returning to California in 1973, Veneman was the only prominent Republican to oppose Rea unsuccessful referendum to state spending and publicly r the governor for exagger how much he had saved on fare. Reagan, in turn, dic disguise hostility to Venem unsuccessful 1974 bid for tenant governor. By then Reagan-Veneman enmity transcended ideology and re a highly personal level.

Contentions by the Vice-P dent's aides that these po facts were not considered is piece with Rockefeller's claims that his rulings in Senate filibuster debate on 22, which so infuriated cons tive senators, were procedur origin without political relev In truth, both Rule 22 Veneman illustrate the en Rockefeller's most recent c ship of the right (climaxed b 1973 pilgrimage to South Car to discuss foreign policy Sen. Strom Thurmond).

Nor does Rockefeller's course seem coordinated with President, who would have differently on Rule 22 and pr not to offend Reagan. The desire explains Mr. and Mrs. inviting the Reagans to din for four at a rented Palm Sp mansion April 2.

Little Accomplishe

The dinner accomplished The President asked Rea support for his forthcoming v of spending bills—support obviously could count on any According to Reagan sources evening did not increase Rea modest regard for the Presid abilities.

Nor did it affect the s gathering in Washington a earlier of Reagan political op tives. Present were four s members of Reagan's last sta governor—Ed Meese, Ro Walker and Mike Deevers California and Jim Lake Washington—plus Washin lawyer John Sears, a manage Nixon's brilliant 1968 dele hunt. The five dined long well at two expensive restaura discussing Reagan's presiden prospects in detail.

That is something less tha real campaign operation wh would require Reagan's cons but it may be something n than Mr. Ford has. The Pr dent talks of setting up an e tion committee at summer's (later than his political a prefer), but nothing has yet b planned—"unless," an aide s "It's in somebody's mind." that atmosphere, no wonder t Mr. Ford's political aides w unaware of Rockefeller tak aboard a hard-nosed politic who makes Reagan climb wall.

The Toughest Job in the West

By C. L. Sulzberger

CASTEAU, Belgium—It is arguable that the most difficult position in today's worried and uncertain Western world is that of Gen. Alexander Haig, commander of all military forces in NATO Europe. For, amid faltering U.S. leadership and relentlessly rising Soviet power, his task is to hold together and revivify an alliance that shows some signs of coming apart at the seams.

It is not simply that faith in Washington's judgment has subsided, although the United States remains perforce the coalition's central power. But Britain has announced a program of defense cuts bound to weaken NATO (above all in the Mediterranean) if they are carried out. Greece and Turkey both threaten to reduce their support and meanwhile totter dangerously near the brink of war against each other. And a new revolutionary regime has made Portugal a most uncertain partner.

Normally, one might think, it is not up to an Army officer to deal with the intricate complex of political, social, economic and diplomatic issues involved in the illness of the North Atlantic bloc: that his sphere of action should be limited to deploying, training and equipping the defense forces placed at his disposal. But since the term of NATO's first commander, Gen. Eisenhower, this has never been the case.

When Eisenhower set up SHAPE headquarters (first in Paris, then in Rocquencourt, France, finally moved to this somber Belgian landscape, after De Gaulle expelled it) he immediately placed the stamp of his own personality on the command.

He paid less attention to military detail than expected (leaving this largely to Lord Montgomery, his deputy, and Gen. Alfred Gruenther, his chief of staff). And he devoted a major part of his time to selling the inspirational idea of unity in peacetime, for the purpose of avoiding war by deterring it: above all unity of ideas and conceptions.

This inspirational approach has remained at the heart of the NATO commander's task. Haig, like all his predecessors, spends much time on the road, visiting the various capitals he serves, as well as his forces, and talking to statesmen and politicians as much as he does to field commanders.

Haig has been exceedingly discreet about the effect of recent events on his task of keeping the alliance glued together during the present crisis. He has avoided public comments on the setbacks to American foreign policy in Southeast and Southwest Asia. Yet it is possible to deduce a fair opinion of his views by putting together reports of those military and civilian leaders who have recently spoken with him.

Flexibility Reduced

In substance, he seems to feel there is no question but that these setbacks have reduced the flexibility of the United States—NATO's mainstay—in dealing with events in Europe. NATO's focal point. It is said he worries about liberal thought in the U.S.A. turning inward from its previously outward-looking interest in foreign affairs.

There is a fear that this liberal current, preoccupied with Am ica's own social problems, n now be converging with tra tional U.S. conservatism that l generally been suspicious of volvements outside continen borders. Should the two eleme really join they could distort American impression of the i portance of Western Europe U.S. defense.

The alliance is not desig for the benefit of either its Eu pean or its North Americ membership, but for their jo benefit. Neither component today in a position to face potential Soviet threat alone.

Therefore, an urgent necess exists that both halves of t partnership recognize mutual d ficulties. They must help ea other in solving problems weakened economies, limited a cess to raw materials, explosi social effects of an electron revolution, and a terminal fro tier to the rising expectations Western peoples since Wor War II.

Expenditures Cut

It is thus imperative that t West should work together ar its various components must n seek to undercut each other any important field, but it is o thing to discern an imperath and another to meet its requir ments.

Already economic condition have persuaded many people seek an answer by reducing the defense expenditures—in th name of détente. But, althoug détente remains everyone's offi cial goal, the global power balanc is steadily changing.

Moreover, there is unquestione linkage between U.S. policy de feats in Asia and the image o an assured U.S. alliance leader ship in Europe. This is the nu of Haig's crucial problem—now and for months to come.

Letters

Plea From a 'Pawn'

Twenty-six years ago I was a citizen of a country behind the Iron Curtain. I worked at the U.S. Embassy in an executive position and was well thought of. And yet after the Communist takeover I was unable to leave the country and the Americans did nothing to save us—the local employees who believed in them.

Like many others I went to prison accused of informing the embassy of Communist activities. I spent 12 years in a secret cell, subjected to the treatment meted out to "American and imperialist pawns." I survived, thanks to God's mercy and a steadfast belief that America never forgets those who worked and suffered for her.

Today I read in your paper's columns about the Vietnamese (and Cambodian and Portuguese and... etc.) employees of American companies and embassy in Saigon, who are left powerless to face the incoming Communist forces. All will go to prison, many will die—those who remain alive will never believe in democracy and justice in the West again.

With all my heart I beg you to plead in your columns for these faithful, loyal people who have worked and risked for your country. They are but a handful—a few hundred, no more—who will do more for your tarnished image in Southeast Asia than the bringing out of a couple of thousand children alone who run no danger for the present.

N.I. LEAVITT.

Paris.

Vietnam Refugees

All civilized persons and nations should protest the cruel plight of the South Vietnamese refugees running from the Viet Cong. The women and the children should be protected at all costs by the UN.

JAMES WESTAWAY McCUE.

Kingston, Mass.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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lly Genauer

he Gothic Tradition In Max Beckmann

YORK.—Max Beckmann's intings at Marlborough rare opportunity to ex- at some length an artist ounted among the great of the 20th century and ehow apart from its main s.

mann was a German who at the years of the war in therlands and then came United States in 1947, to e three years later. rt remained German, how- n the sense that it grew the Gothic tradition in ny (Cranach, for example, to mind). It is sensuous n and color, grotesque in y, metaphysical in sym- heavy with mystical doc- nd philosophy. One does t "look" at a Beckmann: tempts to figure it out. urpose of art is knowledge, ersion," he once said. picture called "Birds' Hell." tance, is extraordinary in e-filling composition. But any-breasted female nude er hand raised in what very much like a Nazi .. the crowded figures her making the same ges- the naked man on a table tortured with a knife ... ls (imperial eagles?) them- .. This has to be a parable rmany under Hitler, al- Beckmann had protested there are two separate —that of the spirit and political reality." ridged them, and, the ex- n makes clear, very early opens with a 1908 post- sionist (or pre-academic- sionist) seascape, goes on studio scene of the same ike pictures of the Ashcan about the same time), and



"Alte Burschen" (Old Pals), George Grosz's 1922 ink drawing, from the "Ecce Homo" series.

by 1927 is the tough, boldly linear (again the German Gothic tradition) Beckmann we know, an unparalleled combination of moral strength with plastic, two-dimensional formal order.

* * *

Another great German came to New York to get out of his own country. George Grosz arrived in 1932, the year before Hitler took over, but early enough to have seen the handwriting on the wall. His own "Handwriting," surely to be ranked among the greatest drawings of the 20th century, was, in effect, an answer to the unspeakable corruption in Germany that would pave the way for the Nazis.

His drawings were already famous here; he came, in fact, to this country to teach at the Art Students League. Those drawings on view in a new exhibition at the Serge Sabarsky Gallery are as fine as any he ever made. Done from 1913 through the 1920s, they are full of the withering observation and commentary that have become our mental picture of the decadence of post-World War I Germany.

I could never relate them to the soft-spoken, gentle figure, the artist who wanted desperately to relate and adjust to his new world. He wanted to be an illustrator in the realistic style or to do caricatures for the New Yorker, he said. Some things for Esquire was as far as he got.

But I never quite believed him, especially after he wrote in his autobiographical "A Little Yes and a Big No:" "Perhaps my son will some day be an American illustrator. I mean a real one like Norman Brockwell, Floyd Davis or Leyendecker." He simply had to have become more bitter than ever.

In any case, his drawings now being shown are powerful and fine, enough so to compensate spectacularly for his 1930 oil, "Nude With Black Stockings." The sardonic vision was gone, by then. A talent with oils had probably never been there.

THE ART MARKET

Untypical Exhibition of Animalier Bronzes

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—The partnership of one of the most dynamic experts in Paris, Jean-Pierre Camard, and a well-known financier and businessman, André Rousselet, may provide an example to the French art trade of how to get away from tradition.

Camard and Rousselet took over the Galerie Paul Ambroise six months ago and have now mounted their first show (through early May). Their exhibition of animalier bronzes differs from typical gallery shows in that it is not a hodgepodge of "works for sale" for which a vague "theme" has been invented. Instead, they have selected 175 works, focusing on 10 bronze makers, but adding works by other contemporary artists who were not exclusively bronze makers to illustrate the evolution from academic sculpture to pure abstraction. Indeed some of the works are not for sale but have been borrowed to help illuminate the theme. Unlike many museum shows, however, this exhibition is not hopelessly bogged down in detail.

Camard, 43, is a graduate of the Ecole du Louvre and a recognized expert. He covers all categories in the period from the mid-19th century to the 1930s, excepting the major masters.

Rousselet's background combines politics and business. A graduate of the Ecole Nationale d'Administration, he was a close associate of François Mitterrand during the days he sat in the Assemblée Nationale. When Rousselet lost his seat in 1958, he turned his hand to business, and, among other things, restored a taxi company to financial health. He is now board chairman of that company.

A Partner

A collector of paintings and drawings by Picasso, Alechinsky, Vieira da Silva and others, he backed the Paul Ambroise Gallery when it was exclusively concerned with modern painting. But a few months ago he decided the gallery needed a fresh start. He set out in search of a partner, a professional with a wide range of interests, not tied to any particular movement or trade interest. Camard was the man. They bought the gallery, with controlling interest remaining in Rousselet's hands.

The present show fits in with Camard's plan to have one major theme exhibition a year. In addition, he plans two shows of work by well-known artists a year plus two others for lesser-known artists.

The gallery will not buy and resell. "If you want to do this in our line, and have top quality," said Camard, "you must make a fantastic investment or you limit your scope." But in time, Camard says, they may act as agents for some gallery artists and possibly own some of their works. Camard says that he has never had any experience in dealing—only in expertising. Neither has Rousselet been a dealer.



"A Bird Perched on a Branch" by Hadju.

Camard was assisted in setting up the present show by Anne-Marie Belfort, a recruit from the French museums, who spent eight years at the Musée National de la Céramique at Sèvres as a research assistant.

Fremiet's Work

The earliest bronze maker whose works are on view is Emmanuel Frémiet (1824-1910), who was very much a part of the artistic establishment in the 19th century. The government commissioned him to carve and cast large numbers of official monuments.

Frémiet, however, is chiefly known in art market circles for his small dogs, horses and birds done in the 1860s and 1870s—they are mostly banal. The huge pieces cast for Sarah Bernhardt's home, included in the present show, are helpful in illustrating the uninspired background from which the next generation of sculptors emerged.

Among those who came after were Rembrandt Bugatti (1885-1916), Guido Righetti (1875-1958) and Prince Paul Piotrovich Troubetskoy, all of the Milanese school of animal bronze making.

Troubetskoy, born at Intra on Lake Maggiore, was once a professor at the Accademia Brera. The most international-minded of the trio, he introduced impressionism to his younger disciples Bugatti and Righetti.

Bugatti, a member of the family of racing-car fame, is the best known because Samy Shalom of Paris systematically bought his bronzes and held an exhibition of them in 1967. Prices for Bugatti bronzes jumped from the 2,000-5,000-franc bracket in the early 1960s to the 6,000-15,000-franc bracket around 1970. They have now reached the 50,000-franc mark, judging by the asking price for "Two Panthers Walking," in a splendid cast by founder Hébrard.

Troubetskoy's work is well known to a handful of British collectors of animalier bronzes and in Italy as well—but not elsewhere. His finest bronze in the exhibition is a racing dog done in 1900. It was sold at the Palais Galliera in November 1970 to a young French collector and private dealer, André Bromberg, for 13,650 francs. As far as is known, the cast is unique. And the piece is not for sale.

It is interesting to compare it—and its price five years ago—with another Troubetskoy bronze, "Eskimo Dog," signed and dated "Petersburg 1903," which is being offered at 40,000 francs. This is undeniably a lot of money—but it is not preposterous.

Troubetskoy can be regarded as an impressionist. Technically, his casts, done in very small numbers (often less than five), are impeccable and all were made under his direct supervision.

Guido Righetti, a little less talented, belongs in the same category. His work seldom appears at auction and when it does, rarely attracts much attention. Yet he had a great feel for bronze. All his casts were made under his direction—and he was almost exclusively a bronze maker. At 7,000 francs, his gazelle (1916), is one of the more interesting buys.

It is a pity that the authenticity of the later works in the show does not quite match that of the rest. Hadju's polished bronze birds reduced to near abstraction, all finished by the artist, deserve the place they have in the show. The price asked for "A Bird Perched on a Branch" is an understandable 25,000 francs.

But why have all those bronzes "by" Fernand Léger, none of which, Anne-Marie Belfort said, had been cast before 1955 when Léger died?

Why again, going back to the earlier artists, have bronzes "by" Antoine Bourdelle when they were cast after World War II? Bourdelle died in 1929. True the casts are fine. One of them, "Cheval Sans Selle," a study for a monument, is superb. Admittedly, a sort of unwritten convention dictates that if the plaster is by the artist, the later bronze casts are too. However, this is an abstract view and in an exhibition where so much is splendid and original, these post-mortem works add little. Bourdelle was, after all, an outstanding bronze maker.

The finely illustrated catalogue would be first class if it were not for one omission: It does not give the casting dates.

Chinese Report Relics Found

PEKING, April 11 (Reuters).—Archaeologists claim to have unearthed a 3,000-year-old settlement in eastern China where some relics throw light on the origins of the Chinese language.

The New China news agency said today that the settlement, dated to the Shang Dynasty (16th-11th century BC), was uncovered on a commune at Wucheng, Kiangsi Province, in the Yangtze River Valley. The relics included household utensils, pottery and casts for bronze arrowheads.

Initial studies revealed more than 60 characters and markings on pottery in groupings seldom found elsewhere. The agency said the presence of so many characters indicated wide use of a written language and meant that Chinese was spoken before the Shang Dynasty.

ldon Theater: # Jimmy Stewart Meets Rabbit Again

By John Walker

DON, April 11 (IHT).—Of the Broadway successes of 40s, Mary Chase's "Harvey" seem to be the least likely rvive. It is a whimsical well crafted but of no great tion, of an alcoholic whose nt drinking companion is invisible white rabbit. Yet it is, 30 years after its al production, filling the Prince of Wales Theatre, if ecause it provides the per- setting for the talents of Stewart.

r the years Mr. Stewart has the role of the boose-be- d Elwood P. Dowd very his own. He has played it New York stage in 1947 gain in 1970, in the film and on television. His ment to the part, and his t pleasure in playing it in n, is easy to understand. It fectly tailored to his particular abilities. His best performances have always been variations on the apparently uncomplicated country boy who makes fools of fast-talking city slickers.

His performance here brought cheers from the audience and deservedly so. He plays down the drunken side of Dowd, although that is not difficult in a play where the nearest he gets to drinking is to momentarily clutch a tiny bottle of whiskey. But his familiar mannerisms are those of a man fresh from some bar. His speech has always been slow and slightly slurred, that of a man whose brain is in imperfect control of his tongue. And the pauses that come after someone has spoken to him have always been those of a man who hears slowly, who ponders before he replies. These qualities Mr. Stewart uses to brilliant comic effect.

He is still the center of the storm that constantly rages around him, a passively benevolent disturber of the peace. His timing is perfect and his moments of action funnier for being unexpected—his occasionally quick answers to queries that might produce a drink, his sudden enthusiastic shouts and the moment that the invisible Harvey sends him sprawling on the floor.

The play itself is less enjoyable, with its sentimental bias against thinking. It may preach, through the person of Dowd, the superiority of pleasantness over being smart, but Dowd's non-competitive attitude depends on a large private income and a plentiful supply of booze. He is also fortunate in being a drunk who manages to remain in drink's rosy glow, never reaching the hangover stage; it's always the night before, never the morning after for him.

The evening's anti-intellectual whimsy, its belief that a happy harmless lunatic is worth at least two psychiatrists, begins to wear thin in a play that runs for nearly three hours. The plot creaks in places and not enough is made, in Anthony Quayle's otherwise excellent production, of its mechanical highspot when Dowd's distraught sister is regarded as mad and dragged away for treatment while he is treated with great respect by the hospital staff.

There is a splendid performance from Mona Washbourne as Dowd's often outraged sister and a good one from Geoffrey Lumsden as a psychiatrist in search of anonymous sympathy. Few members of the cast even try to simulate American accents and those that do tend to fall in the attempt. Nevertheless "Harvey," thanks mainly to Mr. Stewart, provides an evening of endearing, and surprisingly enduring, charm.

Fashions: # *Wrapping Up the Look for Fall '75*

by Bernadine Morris

LIS, April 11 (NYT).—As nyone paying the least bit tention can plainly see, a n can lead a rich, fashion- life clad in nothing but d clothes. If she is the bit clever, she will put her wardrobe on her back at ame time. With a hair- and mascara in her hand- she is ready for the Arctic he tropics—wherever the will take her.

powers in this knitwear are the Missonis of Milan Sonia Rykiel. Their emi- is certified by the number rid copyists as well as the chic women who wear their s.

h have surpassed them- for fall and look as if they e influencing people for a time. So the woman who s about clothes as invest- can start saving now.

be properly accoutered will a pretty penny, not because have increased—they were minuscule—but because of umber of components each ne has. The Missonis, a nd and wife team, have knickers to go under their ier dresses and tunics to go them, in addition to their massive doses of sweaters. re are also little knick- s such as triangular stoles and ribbed capes. And because they felt something was missing, they have introduced some striped raincoats in a very lightweight cotton that can even serve as slipcovers for their bulky coats. Because they are colorful and patterned, the raincoats offer a change from your usual olive drab variety and will probably be next fall's status symbol par excellence. Make a note.



From Sonia Rykiel the wrapped up look with cardigan, sweater plus headgear.

Nighttime layerings begin with a camisole top chemise or a gracefully wide pair of jersey pants and go on from there.

Still, this does not hold a candle to the way Sonia Rykiel builds things up. She almost always starts with a long, skinny, body-molding sweater and skirt. With this foundation, anything is possible. To be conservative, one might put on a shorter cardigan, and over that two three-quarter length coats, one sleeveless. Or one might wear the cardigan over the coats. The possibilities are endless.

The lengths vary, so the effect of all the layerings is a series of steps that some are calling split level dressing. Certainly, it will make life complicated for the woman who checks your coat next fall.

After the layerings, the next most important thing about the Rykiel clothes is the number of wrappings. There are innumerable belts and sashes, strings to tie or leave untied at the neckline. Mostly, they are left untied.

This contributes to the overwhelming sex pot look of the clothes, which, despite the multiple layers, are very soft and sinuous. These qualities increase in the evening clothes, as they should, so that despite the loose fit and the panels with which they abound, they are the most sensuous things you can wear.

Mrs. Rykiel is a pioneer in the unconstructed school of fashion design which seems destined to inherit the world. Another reason why a Rykiel outfit is a good investment.

There are indeed some knitted clothes proposed for next fall which do not take their cues from these collections, if you look hard enough.

Dorothée Bis carries on with those bulky coats that look as if they were knitted by peasants on giant broomsticks in Tibet or some place like that. They are in a rainbow of colors this time, in complicated patterns and they glow like jewels.

Scherrer

For another audience, Jean Louis Scherrer offers quietly striped or checked sweaters that repeat the patterns of the coats or suits with which they are worn.

In non-knitted clothes, the great, billowy shapes of the spring collections have been trimmed down considerably. Pants have staged a small revival, though they are not nearly as dominant as they were a few years back. Colors are on the sober side. Lengths are shorter than they were, still cover the knee and vary considerably.

There are more short boots around, into which you can tuck your pants and make them blouse if you don't own the parachutist's variety, which blouse anyway. And wool stockings are the thing to wear.

All of which adds up to a season not too alarmingly inventive, with just enough spirit to keep fashion on its course.

ARTS AGENDA

The Paul Kuentz Chamber Orchestra will mark its 25th anniversary with a series of 14 concerts in the Eglise Saint-Séverin in Paris every Wednesday from May 7 to July 30. The programs include Bach's B-minor Mass, Haydn's Nelson Mass, Mozart's Requiem (all with the Paul Kuentz Chorale), the complete Handel concertos for organ (with Marie-Claire Alain), Vivaldi's concertos for organ and other instruments (with André Isoir), the first performance of François Serrette's Concerto for Organ and the first Paris performance of Jacques Charpentier's "Vitraux Pour Notre Dame."

* * *

Rameau's final opera, "Les Boréades," will be given what is billed as its world premiere April 19 at Queen Elizabeth Hall in London in a concert performance by the Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra under John Eliot Gardiner. The work was being rehearsed by the Paris Opéra when the composer died in 1764, at the age of 81, but was never performed. Soloists in the London performance will be Jennifer Smith, Anne-Marie Rodde, Philip Langridge, Jean-Claude Orliac, Dale Duesing, Thomas Helmsley and Raimund Herincx. The title refers to the legend of Boreas, god of the North Wind.

THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

'einture Italienne Aujourd, Galerie Daniel Templon, Rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to il 19.

eedingly rarefied works, on hole, by 11 young Italian . The conjunction of their ngs creates a rather sur- g atmosphere, a certain ative calm within which the dual works fade into the round. The artists: Arico, gila, Dorazio, Esposito, Gas- Griffa, Guarneri, Morales, Oliveiri, Verna.

* * *

Lebenstein, recent paintings he Galerie Altmann Carpen- 46 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, graphics at the Galerie nbert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis- l'Ile, Paris 4, to May 17.

ish artist Jan Lebenstein has produced a strange and appropriate series of illustrations for Orwell's "Animal Farm" which are to be seen at the Galerie Lambert. He strikes me as an eminent graphist, and his paintings (at the Galerie Altmann Carpentier) are on the whole somewhat over-rich orchestrations of works conceived in and for another medium.

* * *

Brazilian Graphic Art, Musée Galliéra, Avenue Pierre-1er-de-Serbie, Paris 16, to April 13.

A lot of very formal exercises but also a few interesting works including those by Oswaldo Goeldi (d. 1961), the father figure of Brazilian woodcutters, whose art has a certain quality reminiscent of Munch; Guima, whose drawings of scenes of the Apocalypse tie in the medieval with a modern form of imagination and syntax of space; and a selection of work by folk engravers from northeastern Brazil.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Master Drawings & Prints, Agnew's, 45 Old Bond Street, 3 Albemarle Street, London W.1, to April 25.

Though there are a few exciting contemporary works in this show, including a suite of 10 brothel lithographs, "Elles," by Toulouse-Lautrec, the main body of the exhibition consists of 18th-century drawings, in particular three of Venice by Canaletto, and etchings by Tiepolo and Piranesi.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

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71⅞	46½	AbbLab 1.44	16	88	69¼	67	67	+1⅜
45¼	33¾	ACF In 2.60	8	126	39⅞	37⅜	37⅞+	⅛
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	6	25	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	AdmDg .04e	8	44	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
10¼	7¼	AdmEx .77e		31	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Adms Millis		1	3	3	3 —	⅛
8	3¼	Addressog		57	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
9¾	7½	Advinv .26e		12	9	9	9 +	⅛
26½	20	AetnaLf 1.08	7	301	22¾	21	21½—	⅞
39¾	31	AetnaLf pf 2		6	36	36	36 +	1⅛
7	4⅞	Aguirre Co	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10½	6⅞	Ahmans .38	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
3	1⅜	Aileen Inc	7	301	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
69¾	44¾	AirPrd .20b	20	95	68¾	67	68¾+	1⅜
15¾	10½	Aircoinc .90	6	262	16⅝	15½	16⅝+	1
2	1	AJ Industris		18	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
13¾	10½	Akzona 1.20	13	111	14¼	13⅝	14¼+	¾
13	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	10	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅜
14⅛	9	Alaska Intrs	12	67	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅝
19⅝	13⅝	Albanyin .60	5	4	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	¾
7⅛	4⅜	AlbertoC .36	17	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅞	12¼	Albertsn .60	8	25	14¼	13⅞	14¼+	⅜
22½	18⅞	AlcanAl 1.20	5	1048	19⅝	19⅛	19½+	⅛
10½	7½	AlcoStd .48	4	54	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
26⅛	15¼	AlconLb .24	22	67	22¼	21⅝	22¼+	⅝
5½	2½	Alexdrs .16e	3	129	4⅞	4¾	4½+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Allson Mtg	17	8	4	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
9¼	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	1	56	8¼	8	8 —	¼
26⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	3	37	24¾	24⅜	24¾+	⅜
35⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		2	35½	35½	35½+	⅛
18⅛	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	8	191	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	⅞
7	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	5	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
38¼	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	121	35¾	35⅛	35⅝—	⅛
13⅞	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	7	15	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅞
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	4	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
29	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	6	188	28¾	28¼	28½	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		33	3	3	3	
10¼	6⅝	AllsChal .26	5	99	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝+	⅜
8	5¼	AllrtAut .56	7	2	7	6⅞	7 +	¼
10⅞	7⅜	Alpha Pl .72	4	8	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
41	27½	Alcoa 1.34	8	343	38¾	37⅝	38¾+	⅞
41	28¾	AmalgSug 3	3	31	43¼	41¾	43 +	2½
42¾	28¾	Amax 1.75	7	425	43½	42⅝	43½+	¾
103	77	Amax pf5.25		10	105	101½	105 +	3
12¼	6	AMBAC .50	5	66	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
5⅞	3	Amcord .24	5	15	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
33¼	26½	Amrc pf2.60		2	31¾	31¼	31¾—	½
22⅝	15⅝	A Hess .30b	8	52	17⅝	17¼	17⅝—	⅛
54⅝	42¼	A Hes pf3.50		11	48	47¼	47¼—	1
14½	7⅜	AAirFlit .44	9	120	13⅝	13	13½—	⅛
10⅞	5⅞	Am Airlin	12	426	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝—	⅛
9¼	3¾	A Baker .20		35	8¾	8½	8½+	⅛
40	30¼	A Brnds 2.68	8	68	39½	39⅛	39½+	⅛
21¼	13½	AmBdcst .80	7	59	20⅛	19⅝	20	
9⅝	5	AmBldM .36	6	13	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅜
34½	29⅝	A Can 2.20a	6	123	31¾	30¼	30⅝—	⅝
23¾	18¼	A Can pf1.75		7	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mtg		23	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
18¼	13¾	A Chain 1.20	5	17	17¼	16⅝	17¼	
27⅛	20⅜	A Cyan 1.50	8	221	26⅝	26¼	26½+	¼
13	8	AmDist .12p	25	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	13	94	27⅜	27	27⅜—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	AmDualVt		14	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
13	11	ADul pf.84a		5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
19⅝	14¾	AmElPw 2	8	555	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
6½	3⅝	AFamily .24	4	78	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3¼	AmFin .20	12	2	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		48	24	23¼	23½—	⅜
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		18	16⅝	16	16	
11⅝	9	A Gnins .60	5	25	10⅝	10	10⅝—	⅛
22	17⅞	A Gln pf1.80		35	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	
11⅝	8⅝	AmHoist .70	4	45	11	10⅝	11 +	½
40⅞	27¼	A Home .88	26	638	37⅝	37	37¼—	⅛
35	25⅞	AmHosp .30	26	393	33⅝	33	33 —	⅝
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		16	3½	3⅜	3½	
6⅞	3½	A Medicl .12	7	83	6⅛	5⅞	6	
5⅝	1¾	A Medicorp	6	651	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛+	¼
6⅞	3⅝	Am Motors	13	175	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
38⅝	34	ANatGs 2.54	7	85	34⅞	33	33½—	⅞
6⅝	3⅝	Am Seating	24	7	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
11¼	5⅜	AmShip .68b	129	66	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
17¾	13⅝	A Smelt 1.50	4	175	17⅝	16⅝	17 —	¼
13¼	8¼	AmStand .80	6	99	13⅝	13	13¼	
54¾	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		39	54	53¼	53½	
9⅝	6	AmSterll .28	11	17	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
38	24⅜	AmStores 2	5	28	36⅞	36¼	36⅞+	¼
2½	7-16	AT&T wt		3631	7-16	9-32	1-32—	⅛
51¼	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	9	885	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	
66⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		98	52¾	52½	52⅝	
46⅝	40½	ATT pfB3.74		16	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝+	⅛
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		46	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝+	⅛
9⅝	8⅛	AWatWk .64		45	8¾	8¼	8¾+	⅛
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z300	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	¼
8¾	8½	Ameron .90	4	21	14¼	14	14	
5	2⅝	AmesD .10e	4	12	4½	4¼	4⅜	
15	10⅝	Ametek 1	7	13	14¼	14	14⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	13	73	16¼	16	16 —	⅛
22	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	25	20⅜	20⅛	20¼—	⅜
36¼	23⅝	AMP Inc .37	27	115	33¾	32⅝	33⅛—	⅞
5⅞	2⅝	Ampex Corp	5	113	5⅜	5	5⅛	
4⅞	1⅜	Amrep Corp	4	32	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	28	28¾	27¾	28¼+	⅛
8⅝	7⅝	Amstr pf.68		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
52	35¼	Amsted 3.20	6	72	52	51¼	52 +	⅝
7⅝	5⅝	Amtel .22	4	21	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
18¼	13½	Anacon 1.20	4	344	17¾	17¼	17½—	⅛
17⅞	14	AnchrH 1.20	7	24	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
26½	20¼	AnderClay 1	5	13	24⅝	23¾	24½	
7½	4½	Angelica .12	5	21	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
18½	13½	AnsulCo .62t	4	46	16⅞	16½	16¾+	⅜
11¼	9⅝	Apache .50	5	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
12⅞	9½	ApcoOil .49t	3	57	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
2½	11-16	Apeco Corp		142	2	1⅞	2	
15¾	9⅝	APL Corp 1	6	38	15	14½	15 +	⅝
2½	1⅛	Applid Mag		6	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
85	8¼	ARA Sv 1.46	14	94	75¼	74	75¼+	1⅛
9¼	6⅞	ArcataN .36	6	133	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
23½	20	ArcatN pf 2		2	23¼	23¼	23¼+	⅛
23⅞	16½	ArchrD .25b	13	387	23½	22½	23½+	1⅜
2⅞	1⅜	Arctic Entr		4	2¼	2	2 —	¼
4⅛	2⅛	Aristar	84	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅞	11½	ArizPSv 1.36	6	55	14	13⅝	14	
6⅛	4⅞	ArkBest .44		6	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
25½	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	101	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛+	⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	5⅝	Armada Cp	5	8	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	¼
31¼	22	Armco 1.60a	5	252	31¼	30⅝	31⅛+	⅜
29	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		9	29⅝	28⅝	29¼+	⅝
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		250	49	49	49	
26⅝	20¼	ArmstCk .92	17	292	24¼	23⅝	24¼+	⅝
17⅝	10½	Armst Rub	5	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
13	10½	AroCorp 1	5	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	
8½	5⅛	Arvin .39r	9	17	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
83⅞	62½	ASA Lt 1.40		295	74¼	70⅝	70½—	3½
21	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	57	19¼	18⅝	19¼+	⅛
28	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	11	98	30½	29	30½+	2½
22½	17½	AsdSpg 1.40	6	50	20	19⅞	20 +	1
9¼	5⅞	Athlone .40	3	220	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
5⅝	2½	Atico 1.50e	6	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
17⅝	12⅛	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	37	16¼	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
95	75½	AtlRich 2.50	0	430	85	84⅝	84⅝+	1⅛
51	44	AtlRc pf3.75		z180	46	44¼	46 +	2
189	129	AtlRch pf 3		2	143¼	143	143¼+	¾
61½	52	AtlRc pf2.80		50	57½	57	57½+	¾
2½	1⅛	Atlas Corp		33	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	4	32	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
49¾	27¼	AutDat .20e	26	149	47¾	46⅝	46⅝—	⅞
2½	1⅞	Autom Ind	6	49	4	3⅞	4	
5⅝	2⅞	Avco Corp		55	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
17	9½	AvcoCp pf		27	16½	16	16⅝	
32¾	21¼	AveryPd .30	19	46	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝+	1
8⅞	5⅝	Avis Inc	11	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Avnetinc .34	3	79	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
40⅝	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	19	321	37⅞	36¾	37⅝+	⅜
16⅝	13	AztecO .10e	11	31	14⅝	13¾	13⅞—	¼
		B						
16⅝	10½	BabckW .80	6	139	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	¼
7⅝	3	Bache .15e		31	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Bakerin .20	8	141	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	¼
39	32	BakerOil .37	20	309	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝+	⅝
8⅝	6⅛	BaldDH .40a	4	11	8	7⅞	8	
27½	11⅝	Ball Cp .60	8	6	17	17	17 +	¼
19¼	15⅞	BalGE 1.86	6	65	18⅝	18¼	18½+	¼
53½	45⅝	Balt pfB4.50		z10	53	53	53	
17¼	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
36⅝	25⅝	Bandag Inc	23	53	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅞
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
31⅝	24⅝	BkofNY 2.20	5	72	30⅝	30	30½+	⅜
13½	9⅞	Bk of Va .88	5	2	11	11	11	
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	776	35⅝	34½	35⅛+	¾
22⅞	19⅛	BarbOil .80a		35	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞+	⅜
17⅝	11½	BardCR .20	17	44	16¾	16½	16½+	⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Barnett Mtg		29	3	2¼	2⅞+	⅛
9¼	6⅝	Basicinc .60	4	16	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
19⅞	14½	BatesMf .20	2	138	19	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
24⅞	18⅝	Bate Mf pf 1		34	24	23⅝	23¾+	½
12⅞	4½	Bathind .40	148	566	10½	9½	10⅛+	⅜
28½	21⅝	BauschL .40	12	192	26⅞	26	26⅝+	1
45¼	31½	BaxtLab .19	37	244	44⅞	43⅝	44⅝—	⅛
18	14½	BaySIG 1.80	6	2	16	16	16 —	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	BaykCig .32		32	4½	4½	4½	
24	14⅝	Bearing .60	11	18	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	
21½	14⅝	BeatFds .72	12	559	20⅛	19½	19½—	⅛
105	75	BeatFd pf 4		1	97	97	97 —	1⅛
35	17⅞	Beckmn .50	15	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	
37¾	30	BectDick .40	20	406	35¾	35½	35¼+	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	BeechA .70	6	347	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
29¼	15	Beker .28	6	286	25⅝	24½	25⅝+	⅝
15⅞	11⅞	BelcoPet .60	2	47	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛—	⅛
15¾	12¾	Belden 1.20	5	3	15⅛	15¼	15½	
6¼	5¼	BeldHe .30b	6	37	5½	5½	5½	
17⅝	10⅝	Bell How .84	5	43	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
18	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	4	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
34½	21¾	Bendix 1.80	7	60	32⅛	31½	32⅛+	⅛
51	36	Bendix pf 3		10	48	48	48 +	½
19⅞	14⅝	BenfiCp 1.25	5	200	16⅝	16⅛	16½+	⅛
51⅝	38	Benef pf4.30		1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	⅜
7⅝	3⅝	BenfStd Mtg		3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3⅞	2⅛	BengtB .07e	7	20	3	2⅞	3	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6¼	2⅝	Best Prod	10	40	7⅛	7¼	7¼+	⅛
35⅞	26¼	BethStl 2a	5	1135	36½	35⅛	36⅛+	⅞
43½	35⅝	BigThre .48	18	35	43⅝	42⅞	43 —	⅛
33⅝	20⅞	BlackDr .40	30	608	33	31	32¼+	2
5¼	3⅞	BlairJhn .40	15	20	4⅛	4½	4½+	⅛
13⅝	10½	BlisLau 1.10	4	20	13½	13¼	13⅛+	⅛
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	10	340	13½	12⅝	13⅛+	⅝
24½	12½	BlueBell .80	7	25	23⅛	22⅛	22⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅝	15⅝	Boeing .80	6	132	21	20½	21 +	¼
18⅞	10½	BoiseCas .50	5	293	17½	16⅞	17½+	⅝
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	6	11	20½	20	20½+	¼
24⅝	20⅝	Borden 1.30	8	267	23¼	22¾	23 —	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	BorWar 1.25	6	80	17	16⅝	17	
2⅞	1¼	Bormans		6	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
20⅝	15½	BosEd 2.44	7	53	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z30	82½	81½	81½—	1¼
10⅝	10⅛	BosE pf1.17		56	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8¼	5	Braniff .20e	6	432	8⅛	7⅝	7¾—	⅛
43½	36½	BriggS 1.60a	13	54	42	40½	42 +	1½
63⅞	46½	BrisMy 1.60	16	351	59⅝	58⅞	58⅞+	⅜
39¾	33	BrisM pf 2		14	39½	38⅞	39⅛—	⅛
10⅝	4½	BritPet .40e	3	137	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
16⅝	12½	Brkwy Gls 1	6	32	15⅛	15½	15½+	⅛
17	11⅛	BklyUG 1.72	7	29	15⅝	15	15⅞	
11½	9½	Brown Co	2	20	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
17⅞	13½	BwnGp 1.60	9	33	18	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	BwnShrp .20	5	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
8¼	5	BrwnFer .20	7	182	8⅛	8	8	
14⅛	9	Brunswk .40	7	499	12⅛	12	12 —	⅜
14⅞	9¼	BruphW .40	5	14	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
7	3½	BT Mt 1.15e		5	6⅛	6	6	
38½	28	BucyErie 1	14	766	36	35	35¾+	1
10¼	7⅝	BuddCo .80	5	43	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	BudInd .22t		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
17	12	BuffFor 1.20	14	3	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
9⅝	7	BulovaW .70	6	21	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
22½	18⅞	BunkHill 1.92		14	19⅛	19	19	
7⅝	3¼	BunkrRa .40	9	17	6½	6¼	6⅝	
14¼	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		3	13½	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
24¼	14⅞	BurlInd 1.20	8	264	24	23¾	24	
42⅞	33⅝	BurlNor 1.70	5	285	34½	33	33½—	1
7½	6⅜	BurlNo pf.55		15	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
21½	11¾	Burndy .73	7	7	19½	19¼	19½	
96¼	61⅞	Burrghs .60	25	297	93⅞	91½	92¼—	⅝
		C						
21	15¾	Cabot Co .92	4	17	16⅝	16	16	
3⅝	1⅞	Cadence Ind		14	3	2⅞	3	
4⅝	2⅞	Caesars Wrl	6	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl		57	3½	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
15½	13⅝	CalP Ul 1.52	7	16	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
13½	7½	Callahn .15r	8	30	10½	10	10	
5⅝	1⅝	Camrn Brn		6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
36½	28⅛	CamRL .60a	17	201	30⅝	29	29¼—	⅝
33½	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	12	30	30⅝	30⅛	30¼—	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	K CdnPac .85e	6	73	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝—	
39½	22	CapClt Com	13	45	37½	37	37¼+	½
26⅝	21⅝	Cap Hold .34	14	118	23	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Caplt Mtg		3	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
37⅝	28¼	Carbor 1.70	5	12	34¾	34¼	34⅝	
3	2	Carling OKe		2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .88	4	16	12½	12½	12⅞—	⅛
66	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z120	62	61½	62 +	1
6¼	4⅝	CaroFrg .20	7	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17	11	CaroPw 1.60	6	451	14⅝	14	14⅜—	⅜
25½	24⅝	CarP pf2.67		3	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
22½	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	4	42	21	20⅞	21 +	1
12⅞	6⅞	CarrCp .52	32	168	12	11⅞	12	
12⅞	10⅝	CarrGn .57e		1	11¾	11¾	11¾—	⅛
24⅞	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	17	56	21½	21	21¼—	⅜
41¼	24⅞	CartHw pf 2		10	37¼	36⅝	36⅝+	⅜
9⅞	6⅛	CartWall .40	9	44	8¼	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅞	CascNGs .92	35	4	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
16⅝	13⅝	CastlCk .60b	6	150	15½	15	15⅝+	⅛
69½	48	CaterTr 1.80	14	323	63¼	62⅝	63¼+	⅛
46⅞	28⅞	CBS 1.45	12	137	45½	44⅝	44⅝—	⅞
32½	20½	CBS pf 1		2	30½	30½	30½	
1⅜	⅞	CCI Corp		28	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	¼
16	13¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	1	15½	15½	15½	
31⅝	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	7	680	32	30⅝	32 +	⅝
7⅛	3½	CencoInc .20		93	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
10½	5	Centex .12	14	99	9¼	8¾	9¼+	½
17½	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	14	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
16	11⅛	CenIIILt 1.60	8	59	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
48	45½	CnILt pf4.50		z100	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	1⅝
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z100	25⅝	26⅞	26⅞+	⅜
13½	9⅝	CenIIPS 1.20	8	70	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅛
17⅝	14¼	CenLaE 1.28	7	13	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
10½	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	8	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	
17	14⅝	CenSoW 1.6	8	95	4⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅝	10	CenSoya .60	8	30	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
20½	16½	CenTel 1.12	9	71	19½	19	19½+	⅜
17½	6½	Centrn Data	11	192	16	14⅝	16 +	1¼
15	11⅝	Cerro 1.20	7	201	13¾	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
10⅝	6⅝	Cert-teed .60		38	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
17½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	5	63	15⅞	15	15⅞+	⅛
17⅝	10½	Champint 1	5	60	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛+	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Chmi pf1.20		37	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
12⅝	9	ChampSp .60	9	138	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
23⅝	7⅝	Chance .60	14	100	23⅛	22⅛	23 +	⅜
34⅞	17⅝	CharlCo .40e	3	36	31⅛	30⅝	31 +	⅝
25¼	16⅝	Charlr NY 2		5	29	23⅝	23 —	⅛
149	7⅞	ChaseFd .60		3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
38½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	6	255	32⅝	32	32⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4½	ChasT 1.73e		162	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
7	5⅝	Chelsea .40g	3	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
32⅝	22⅛	Chemin 1.10	6	507	33⅞	31⅞	33⅝+	1⅝
39½	29½	ChmNY 2.88	5	381	35½	35	35½+	⅝
35	28	CheVa 1.80a	4	2	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞+	⅛
65	37⅞	Chesbg 1.36	22	61	60⅞	59½	60⅝+	¾
34⅝	26	Chessie 21.0	7	107	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞—	⅝
13⅝	10¼	ChiEasll .65	5	4	13	13	13	
11¾	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp	2	45	7⅞	7¼	7⅝—	½
15	10	Chi Milw pf		3	12	12	12	
29⅝	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	8	55	29½	28⅞	29⅝+	⅝
3⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .12r		5	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
17¼	8⅞	Chromal 7.8	4	24	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅞	7⅝	Chrysler		1680	10¼	9⅞	10¼+	⅝
2⅜	1⅝	Chrysler wt		68	1½	1¼	1½	
3⅛	1	Cl Mtg Go		10	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
4⅞	2½	Cl Rlt Inv		18	3	2⅞	2⅞	
21½	18⅞	CinBell 1.60	7	5	21¼	21	21	
18⅝	14⅞	CinnGE 1.64	8	132	16⅝	16	16 —	⅝
48½	40⅝	CinGE pf 4		z20	44	44	44 +	½
20⅝	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	6	23	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝+	⅝
36½	30⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	8	127	32¼	31½	32¼+	⅝
36½	28⅝	Citicorp .88	13	888	35⅝	34⅝	35¼+	⅞
45	37¼	CitiesSv 2.40	5	157	38¾	38	38⅛—	⅛
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e	5	33	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
4⅝	1⅝	Citizns Mtg		2	2½	2½	2½	
7¾	4⅞	CityInvst .66	7	72	6¼	6⅝	6¼	
1	7-16	City Inv wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜—	1-16
18½	11¾	CityIn pf B2		46	16½	16	16 —	¼
32	22¾	ClarkE 16.8	8	85	31	30	31 +	1
10⅝	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		83	9½	8⅞	9¼+	⅜
5⅞	2⅞	CLC Am .24	4	47	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
86⅝	66⅝	ClvClf 2.60a	10	12	86½	85⅝	86½+	½
28⅝	23⅝	ClvElIll 2.48	7	56	25½	25¼	25¼—	⅜
115¼	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z220	109	109	109	
83	78	ClEIll pf7.56		z200	75½	75½	75½—	1½
81	68½	ClEIll pf7.40		z38	79	79	79 +	1
11⅝	6½	CloroxCo .52	12	299	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3¼	CluetPea .30		57	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	
12½	6⅝	CMIInv Cp	317	178	9½	8⅝	9½+	¾
5¼	2¾	CNA Finl		104	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
10⅝	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		17	9½	9⅜	9½	
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		63	1⅛	⅞	15-16—	3-16
11⅞	6¼	CNAL pf2.10		x14	8	7½	8 —	⅛
9⅞	5⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	300	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	
20½	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		9	18⅝	18	18⅝	
15⅝	11½	CstSG pf1.19		4	14	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
81½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	23	202	76½	75⅞	76¼	
8⅞	4⅞	CocaBtlg .48	19	917	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
12½	6½	ColdwBk .36	7	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
5⅞	1½	Coleco Ind	45	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
30¼	22	ColgPal .68	17	462	30	29¼	29⅝	
51½	43½	ColgP pf3.50		z100	50	50	50	
6¼	4½	CollinAlk .48	6	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Collins Fd	17	25	4½	4¼	4¼	
35⅞	24⅞	ColPenn .48	14	124	33	31¾	31¾—	1⅜
20½	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	7	36	20½	20	20 —	¼
33⅝	23¼	Coltlnd 2	3	328	34	32⅞	33⅝+	⅞
50⅞	41½	Colt pf4.25		13	51¼	50⅞	51¼+	⅛
29½	16¼	Colt pf1.60		4	28⅝	28¼	28¼+	½
27	22⅝	ColGas 2.06	8	239	26⅝	26⅛	26¼+	⅛
55⅝	48⅝	ColGs pf5.60		5	53¼	53¼	53¼+	⅛
8½	2⅞	Colum Plct	26	684	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅜
17⅞	12⅞	ColSOh 1.96	8	160	17¼	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
5	1⅜	Colwel Mtg		25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅞	5	Combd Com	8	88	14	13½	13½	
39⅝	25⅞	CombE 1.80	11	88	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	
43⅞	29⅝	ComlSol 1.40	8	10	44	43⅝	44 +	½
27⅞	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	8	148	24⅝	24	24⅝+	½
9⅝	7⅝	ComEdA wt		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
29⅝	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		30	26⅞	26½	26⅞+	⅛
23⅝	19	ComwE pf 2		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		25	20⅝	20	20⅛+	⅛
18⅝	16⅝	ComE pf1.42		17	16⅝	16½	16½—	
8½	5¼	ComwO .22t	12	293	7½	7¼	7⅞	
17	13¼	ComO pf1.72		300	15⅝	15	15⅝	
21	9¼	Compugrp	7	136	20⅝	18⅞	20⅛+	1⅝
4½	1⅜	Comput Sci	17	43	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
38½	28⅝	Comsat 1	8	53	36⅝	35⅝	35⅞—	
6⅝	3¼	ConAgra		6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
21⅞	15¾	ConeM 1.20a	4	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
16	10⅞	ConnM 1.60	9	12	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
19⅝	16⅞	Conrac .60	7	26	16⅝	16¼	16⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7½	ConEd .70e	4	249	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
53⅞	41½	ConEd pf 6		3	50⅛	50	50 —	¼
45½	36½	ConEd pf 5		1	40½	40½	40½	
41	31½	CnE pfC4.65		z30	38	38	38	
18½	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	6	317	13½	13	13⅛—	⅛
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		5	49	48⅝	48⅝—	1½
15½	9⅞	ConFrgt .70	6	465	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
27	21⅜	ConNGs 2.18	7	29	22⅝	22¼	22⅛+	⅛
106	103	CnG pf 10.96		z100	104¼	104¼	104¼+	¼
15⅝	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	11	186	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	⅝
67	55	CnPw pf7.76		z200	64	63⅝	64 +	½
59½	49	CnPow pf 6		1	59	59	59	
41	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z110	38	37	38 +	½
6¼	3½	Cont Air Lin	10	112	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
28⅞	24⅝	ConCan 1.60	6	70	26	25⅝	25⅞—	⅛
9⅝	7½	ContCop .80	2	75	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
13	11½	CtCop pf1.25		z20	13	13	13 +	⅝
38	32⅛	ContCp 2.60	11	102	37½	37	37½+	½
41½	36⅝	CtIC pfA2.50		1	40¼	40¼	40⅝+	⅜
38	26⅞	ContlCp 2.20	6	119	32¼	31⅝	32⅛+	1
10¼	6½	ContlP 1.27e		3	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Contl Rlty		44	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	¼
49½	48⅛	ContOil 2	8	846	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝+	1⅝
63	56	ContOil pf 2		1	67¼	67¼	67¼+	7¼
13⅝	10	ContTele 1	7	190	11½	11⅛	11⅜—	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Control Dat		423	16¼	15⅝	16⅛+	¼
45	36½	CnDt pf4.9		z120	41	40⅞	41	
25½	19⅞	Conwood 2	8	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
3¼	1⅛	CookUn .26r		29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
39	23⅞	Coopind 1.44	7	18	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	
9⅞	4⅞	Cooper Lab		139	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	5¼	CoopTR .60		9	8	8	8 —	⅛
10¼	7½	Copeind .60	8	28	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
28⅞	17½	CoppRg .58a	4	175	28⅝	27⅛	28½+	⅛
27½	19¼	CopwCp 1.60	4	319	27¼	27⅛	27¼+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Cordura Cp	23	14	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
32½	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	25	78	48	45⅞	48 +	1½
4	1½	Cousins Mtg		18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅝	10¼	CoxBdct .40	9	100	19½	19	19¼—	⅛
47⅞	32⅞	CPC Intl 2	11	267	40½	37⅞	40½+	⅝
44⅝	26⅞	Crane 1.60	4	133	45¾	44⅝	45¾+	1⅛
6	4⅝	CreditF .42	10	71	5⅛	5	5⅛—	
23⅝	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	7	67	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
11¼	7	CrompK .80	5	11	10¼	9¾	9¾	
18⅞	12⅞	CrouHin 7.0	7	17	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅜
23⅞	14⅞	Crown Cork	10	275	21⅞	20¼	21	
33½	24⅞	CrwZll 16.8a	7	282	33⅛	32⅝	33 +	⅛
60	51⅛	CrnZ pf4.20		z30	55	55	55 —	1⅛
15	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	8	42	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
8	5⅛	Culligan .40	6	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
22	15⅞	CumEng 1a	7	65	22⅛	21	22⅛+	1⅝
5⅝	3⅝	CunnDrg .20	14	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
12	10⅛	CurInc 1.60e		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
11⅞	5½	CurtisW .40e	9	80	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
23½	15⅝	CurtisWrA 2		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	¼
17	18	CutterH 1.60	5	24	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	
24⅞	19⅞	Cyclop 1.40a	2	17	21½	21	21⅛+	⅛
29	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	86	29¼	27¾	29¼+	2
		D						
15⅝	9¼	Damon .20	12	411	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛—	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	DanRiv 1.0p	5	58	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
25	15½	DanaCp 1.35	6	123	25½	25	25 +	⅛
24⅝	18½	Dartind .60b	8	72	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	⅛
29	28½	Dartind pf 2		56	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
29¾	8⅞	Data Genl	29	397	29⅝	28⅝	29 —	⅝
14⅛	6⅝	DaycoCp .58	4	17	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
13½	6½	DaytHud .60	8	29	12¾	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
16	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	21	14⅛	13⅞	14	
71¼	62½	DPL pf 7.70		z50	69½	69½	69½—	½
12	5¾	DeanWit .58	12	42	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅝
43⅞	34½	Deere 1.80	7	371	39⅞	39¼	39¼—	½
11⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	6	57	10½	10¼	10⅜	
25¼	20⅝	DelMon 1.30	6	49	23	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
41⅝	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	9	251	39	37⅜	37⅝—	⅝
4½	1⅞	Deltec Intl		11	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
8	3½	Deltona Crp		24	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
13⅝	12⅞	DennMfg 1	5	47	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞+	⅛
14½	11	DennMf pf 1		1	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
14⅝	6¼	Dennys .20	11	234	14½	13¾	14½+	⅞
36⅝	23	Dentsply .60	18	57	36½	36⅛	36½	
13⅞	5½	Desoret .25	18	57	12½	12	12½+	⅝
7⅝	5⅜	DeSoto .40	60	738	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	7	129	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z20	76⅞	76⅛	76½+	½
71	53	Det E pf7.68		z80	60½	60	60 —	½
67¾	50½	Det E pf7.45		z60	61	61	61 +	1
55¼	42⅝	Det E pf5.50		3	48½	48¼	48¼—	¼
12¼	7⅞	Dexter .36	7	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
11	6½	Dial Finl .54	7	37	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
30¼	24⅝	Diamint 2	7	24	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
35⅞	21¼	DiamSh 1.40	6	1044	37	35⅝	36⅝+	1⅝
41	27	Dia Sh ptC 2		46	43	42⅝	42 +	2
18½	14	Dia pf D1.20		175	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅜
9⅞	6½	DickAB .40	7	9	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+	⅛
11⅝	8½	Dictaphn .60	6	880	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	
19⅝	12½	Diebold .40b	8	55	14	13½	13¼	
5½	3⅞	DiGiorg .60p		23	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
96⅝	45⅞	Digital Eqpl	26	668	99⅝	96	98⅞+	2⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Dillingm .40	5	44	6⅝	6⅝	7 +	⅛
34	24	Dillon 1.20b	12	14	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
51⅞	21⅞	Disney .12b	27	902	49⅞	49¼	47½—	½
8½	5¼	Disston .12	5	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅞	1⅝	Diversid In	18	31	2⅞	2½	2⅝+	⅛
3¼	1⅜	DivrMtg .82e		24	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
13	7	DrPeppr .30	25	221	13	12½	13 +	⅜
56½	41⅞	DomeM .80a	13	202	49	46⅞	46⅞—	2¼
4⅞	2⅛	DonLuf Jen		3	4⅛	4	4	
24⅝	17¼	Donnelly .56	15	180	23⅞	22⅝	23¼+	½
13⅝	8¼	DoricCp .20	4	19	11⅝	11¼	11⅝—	⅛
11¾	6¼	DorOliv .10e	7	57	10½	10	10⅛—	⅛
39	25⅝	Dover 1.20	8	21	38	37⅞	38 +	½
78½	53⅞	DowCh 1.40	12	790	79⅝	77⅝	79¼+	1⅝
4⅞	3	DPF Inc		22	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
33⅝	26¾	Dravo 1.60	7	7	32	31⅞	32 +	½
50⅝	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	7	643	49⅝	48⅞	49⅝+	1⅛
53½	49½	Dres pf 2.20		28	51⅞	50⅛	51⅝+	1⅛
46½	36½	Drssr pfB 2		25	45½	44⅞	45	
17⅝	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		9	16¼	16	16	
8	3½	Dreyfus .55e	14	12	7½	7¼	7¼	
15	10⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	7	616	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z70	81	79	79 —	1
25⅝	24½	Duke pf2.69		8	25⅝	25	25 —	⅛
29⅞	18⅝	DunBrad .96	18	91	27	26⅝	27 +	⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Duplan Cp		27	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
111¾	87⅞	duPont 5.50e	14	1080	113	110⅞	113 +	3⅝
62	57	duPnt pf4.50		3	60	59¾	59¾—	¼
50	44	duPnt pf3.50		2	47½	47	47½+	⅛
17⅝	12½	DuqLt 1.72	6	217	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
80	68	Duqn pf7.20		z20	74	74	74 —	½
28¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z1100	26½	26⅝	26½+	⅛
8¾	5⅝	Dymoln .40	4	27	8¼	8	8⅛+	⅛
		E						
22¼	14⅝	EaglP 1.64b	6	29	22¼	22¼	22¼+	¼
13	7⅝	EascoCp .50	5	4	11½	11⅝	11½	
6⅝	3⅝	EastAir Lin	15	123	5⅝	5¼	5⅜—	⅜
34⅞	24	EastGasF 1	7	467	35½	34⅝	34⅞+	⅞
13¼	8⅝	EastUtl 1.38	8	7	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
95⅝	63	EastKd 1.56a	24	668	95¼	93¾	94⅞+	1⅜
27⅝	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	5	71	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
27¼	18⅝	Echlin .42	16	28	24½	24	24⅛—	½
24⅞	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	20	81	24½	24⅛	24½—	⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	8	61	1	10⅝	11 +	⅛
30¼	17⅝	EdisBro 1.40	7	4	28⅝	28	28⅝+	⅜
15	10	EG&G .12	15	158	14⅝	13½	14⅝+	⅞
2⅝	1⅛	Elect Assoc	11	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
17½	11⅛	EDS .55e	14	38	16⅞	16½	16½+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	El Mem Mg	5	19	2	1¾	2 +	⅛
6½	4⅝	ElMM pf 1k		3	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
9⅝	7½	Elgin Natl	12	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
6½	2⅝	Elixir Ind	13	263	6⅛	5⅝	6 +	⅜
13⅝	10¼	ElPaso 1.18	5	58	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
28	19⅝	ElfraCp 1.60	6	7	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	
35⅞	23½	EmerEl .75	28	254	33¼	32¾	33 +	⅝
49½	26⅝	EmeryA .96	29	37	47¼	46⅝	47¼+	½
10	8¼	Emeryin .40	7	79	10½	9⅞	10¼+	⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Emhart 1.36	5	19	18½	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
3	1⅝	EMI Lt .19e	7	64	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	EmpDE 1.28	9	6	12¼	12⅛	12⅜	
15	13	Empire Fnl	14	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5	Empire Gas	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19½	14⅝	EnglhM .60a	5	394	18	17	18 +	⅝
6½	4⅝	EnnisB .32a	4	37	6½	6¼	6½+	⅛
19½	14½	Entex 1.20	5	13	17⅞	17¼	17½	
19¼	8¼	Envirotech	11	72	17⅞	17½	17⅝+	⅛
11⅝	8½	Equimrk .88	4	9	10⅞	10¾	10⅞—	
23⅞	21½	EquitGs 2.60	6	24	28⅝	28⅛	28½—	⅛
18⅝	11½	EqutLf 1.89e	9	24	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	
30⅝	24¾	Esmark 1.40	5	62	26¼	25⅝	26 —	¼
5¼	3⅝	Esquire .32	3	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5½	3½	Esterline .30	8	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
33⅞	23⅝	Ethyl 1.20a	4	116	33¾	32½	33¼+	⅝
45½	34⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		7	44½	44	44½+	⅝
6	2⅞	Evans Prod		245	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	
13⅝	10	ExCellO 1	6	37	13¼	13	13¼+	⅜
23¼	16¼	Exclsr 1.68a		1	17½	17½	17½	
79⅝	65	Exxon 5.15e	5	313	75	73¾	75 +	1
		F						
7⅝	4½	Fabrge .40	6	67	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
41¾	17	FairCam .80	8	254	40	39	39¼+	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	FairInd .30	5	47	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
9⅝	8	FairmIF .60	7	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Falstaf Brw		44	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
10½	6⅝	Fansteel .40	5	8	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
6⅝	4¼	FarWst Fnl		28	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Farah Mfg		28	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Fedders Cp		38	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
19⅞	13⅞	FedMog 1.80	9	56	17¼	16⅝	16⅞—	1⅛
19⅞	14⅝	FedNMt .68	7	2470	15½	15	15⅛+	⅜
25⅛	15⅝	FedPap 1.50	3	21	22⅞	22¼	22¼—	⅜
16⅝	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		126	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
6¼	3⅝	FedSign .30	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
43¼	25⅝	FedDSt 1.16	16	106	43	42⅝	42¾+	½
29⅝	15¼	FerroCp 1	7	42	28½	27½	28⅛+	¾
14¼	10¼	Fibrebrd .60	34	18	10⅝	10⅛	10¼—	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Fidelity Fin	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	
30½	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	6	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜
10⅝	7⅝	FieldcrMll 1	23	25	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
12	6¼	FltrolCp .60	5	6	11½	11¼	11⅝—	⅛
12	7½	FinlFed .52t	4	38	9⅞	9½	7⅝	
18¼	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	6	119	17¼	16⅝	17⅝	
12¾	9½	FstChar .27t	7	487	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	
22⅝	16⅝	FstChic .90	7	436	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	
43¾	35¼	FstInBn 1.10	13	34	41¾	41¼	41¼+	
19⅝	12¼	FstMiss .24	4	276	19⅝	18¾	19¼+	
38⅞	24½	FstNBo 1.88	7	104	28⅝	28	28⅝+	
23⅝	18½	FstNStBn 2	7	4	22¾	22½	22¾+	
20	13⅝	FstPa 1.32	6	342	17⅝	16¼	16⅝—	
5½	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e	8	3	4	3⅞	4 —	
9½	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	x6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	
6	4⅝	FstVaB .45e	8	28	5	5	5	
16½	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	14	28	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	
34	19¼	FischM 1.10	9	13	31½	31	31 —	
15¼	9¼	FishFds .40	7	8	14½	14¼	14⅝+	
8⅝	4⅝	FishrSci .28	8	340	8½	7⅞	8⅛+	
13⅝	7⅞	FleetEnt .24	35	1517	15⅞	13⅝	14⅞+	
13⅝	10⅝	Fleming .70	8	8	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	
12⅝	7⅝	Flexvan .62t	5	105	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	
17	11	Flintkot 1.16	6	12	15	14⅝	14⅝—	
56	41½	Flin pfA4.50		z40	50½	50½	50½	
26⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	7	5	23	23	23	
11⅞	8½	FlaGas .80	4	32	11	10⅝	10⅞+	
21¾	13⅝	FlaPow 1.95	6	79	19¾	19½	19¾+	
22⅝	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.36	7	234	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	
22⅝	18	FlaStl 1.20	3	19	22½	22¼	22½+	
29¾	15	FluorCp .40	14	191	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	
72	55	Fluor pfB 3		1	70	70	70	
15⅞	10⅞	FMC .92	7	189	15⅝	15½	15⅞+	
29½	25	FMC pf2.25		2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
6¼	4¼	Fd Fair .20	7	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	
8¼	5½	FooteCB .80	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼+	
38½	32⅝	FordM 3.20	10	395	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞—	
14⅝	10⅝	ForMcK .88	4	69	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	
25⅞	20½	FMK pf1.80		3	25¾	25⅝	25⅝+	
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		13	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	
22⅞	13⅝	FtHowP .48	15	131	22	21⅞	22 +	
25⅞	15½	FosterWhl 1	7	43	25	25¼	25⅝+	
32	23	Foxboro .60	13	17	27¾	26⅞	27⅝—	
21⅝	13¼	FrnklnM .40	14	405	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝+	1
29⅞	22⅝	FreepM 1.60	6	258	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝+	1
19¼	14	Fruehf 1.80	9	55	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	
6⅝	3¼	Fuqua Ind	5	44	5½	5⅛	5⅝	
		G						
6½	2⅝	Gableind 1t	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2½	15-16	GAC Corp	7	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	GAF Cp .32	5	144	10	9⅝	10 +	⅜
16⅝	13	GAF pf 1.20		18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
25¾	19⅝	GamSk 1.40	4	6	24⅝	24	24⅝+	¼
34⅝	23	Gannett .52	21	44	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	
25	17¾	GardDen .76	17	90	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
13	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	7	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
17	11⅛	Garlock .88	6	8	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅝
12	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.12	7	5	11	10⅞	10⅞—	
3⅝	1⅛	Gateway In		5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	GCA Corp	5	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
9⅝	5⅝	Gemini Cap		7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	
13½	11	Gemlnlln 1a		5	13⅛	12¾	12⅞—	
9⅝	7⅝	GnAInv .24e		10	9¼	9	9⅛+	
43¾	31½	GnAOil .80b	7	23	34⅝	34¼	34½+	
35⅝	26⅝	GATran 1.80	7	99	32⅛	31	31⅝—	
46	35⅝	GATn pf2.50		4	40	40	40 —	1⅛
11½	7⅞	GenBanc .80	5	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	
10⅝	7⅝	GnCable .72	6	209	10½	9⅞	10½+	
19½	7½	G Cinma .44	10	55	19⅛	18⅝	19 +	
6½	2⅝	Gen Develpt	4	12	5⅝	5⅛	5¼—	
35¼	19	Gen Dynam	8	718	37¼	34⅝	37¼+	2⅝
49½	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	15	765	48½	47½	48⅛+	
26	18⅝	GnFood 1.40	10	161	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	
17⅝	12½	GnGth 1.14e	18	33	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	
9⅝	4⅝	GnHost .40e	1	22	8¼	8	8¼+	
11⅝	5	GenInst .27t	7	197	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	
31½	24½	Gnlnstr pf 3		1	30¼	30¼	30¼+	
11½	6⅛	GenMed .20	9	18	11	10⅞	11 +	
48¼	40⅝	GenMill 1.20	13	52	45⅝	44½	44⅝—	
45⅞	31¼	GnMot 3.15e	13	753	42½	41¾	42¼+	
66⅝	59	GnMot 5pf 5		6	65	64⅝	65	
51¾	45⅝	GMot pf3.75		2	49¼	49⅛	49⅛—	
8⅝	4⅝	GenPort .80	25	718	6⅝	6¼	6⅝—	
14⅝	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	6	107	14	13⅞	14 +	
10⅝	5⅞	G Refra .20e	4	36	10	9½	9⅝—	
37	23⅞	GnSignal .76	13	29	35	34⅝	35	
4⅞	2⅛	Gen Steel	5	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
22⅞	16⅝	G TelEl 1.80	10	415	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	⅛
32⅞	25⅝	GTlEl pf2.50		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
16	13	GTEl pf1.30		z50	15¼	15	15¼+	1
15⅝	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	4	86	13⅝	13	13⅛—	
4⅝	3⅛	Genesco Inc	16	280	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
18¼	15	Genstar 1.20	6	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	
35½	23¼	GenuPts .64	23	18	34⅝	34¼	34⅝+	
41⅝	25⅝	GaPac .80b	13	322	39⅞	38⅝	39⅝+	1
67½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z410	65	65	65 +	
18	12⅝	GerberPd 1	9	148	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝+	
156⅝	127½	GettyO 1.50e	10	79	146	144½	145	
18	17	GettO pf1.20		1	17¼	17¼	17¼+	
5⅝	4⅛	GF Bus .32a	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
14⅛	10	GlanPCem 1	7	10	12½	12	12 —	
11⅝	7½	Glb Finl .73t	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	
7⅛	3	GiddLw .20e	5	50	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
12⅝	8	GlfdHill .52	4	16	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	
33¼	27¼	Gillette 1.50	11	249	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	
8½	4⅝	Ginos Inc	9	111	7	6⅝	6⅞+	
8	4⅝	Gleason Wk		5	6⅛	6	6	
15⅝	10¼	Global Mar	10	134	13⅛	12½	13 +	
16⅝	13½	GlobeUn 1	4	17	14	13⅝	14	
13⅝	9½	GoldWt Fin	7	21	11½	11¼	11¼+	
17⅝	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	5	385	17¾	16⅞	17½+	
18⅝	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	8	433	18½	17⅞	18⅛+	
21	16	Gouldin 1.20	6	36	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞+	1
17¼	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		17	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	
27⅝	22⅝	Grace 1.60	7	753	28½	27¼	28½+	1⅛
15⅝	7⅝	GrandUn .80	31	13	15	14⅝	15	
18⅞	13⅝	Granitv 1.50	3	54	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	
7½	1⅜	Grant WT		84	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	
10⅞	6¼	GrayDrg .50	4	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	7½	GtAllPac	7	39	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	
12⅝	10½	GtNoIr 1.10e	12	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
38	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	23	35	34⅝	34⅞—	
17⅝	14½	GtWnFin .44	7	203	15⅝	14⅞	15¼+	
28⅝	20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	1	11	24⅝	24¼	24¼—	
16⅝	15	GtWn pf1.88		8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	
19¼	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	6	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	
13⅞	10½	Greyhd 1.04	8	183	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	
2⅝	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		51	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		18	2½	2⅛	2⅝+	
15⅞	10	Grumm .60	5	139	15½	15⅛	15½+	
12	6¼	Guarin .20e	8	5	10⅝	10⅝	10½—	
4⅝	2⅛	Guard Mtg		15	3	3	3 —	
8¾	6⅝	GlfLfHld .50	5	125	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
5	1⅞	GulfMtg Rlt		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
22	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	4	753	20⅛	19⅝	20 —	
15⅝	11⅝	GlfRes .50e	3	1304	16	14⅝	16 +	1⅝
21⅝	17	GlfR pfA 20		40	22¼	19⅝	22¼+	2⅝
19¾	15⅝	GlfR pfB1.30		43	20	18½	20 +	1⅝
13⅝	10½	GlfStUt 1.12	7	436	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	
53½	49	GlfSU pf4.40		z40	51	51	51	
35	23¼	GlfWnInd 1a	5	1716	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝+	
5¼	3⅝	GlfWInd wt		70	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	
60¼	45	GlfW pf 3.87		4	60¼	60	60¼	
65⅝	56⅝	GlfW pf5.75		4	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	15	2	3½	3⅛	3½+	
		H						
28⅝	20½	Hack W 2.48	11	8	26½	26⅝	26½—	⅛
16½	10½	HallFB .50	13	507	16	15⅝	16 +	⅜
13¼	11	HallPrt .88a	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
145⅞	11	Hallibrn 1.32	19	202	144¼	141	141⅞—	3¼
16¼	12⅞	HamrlP 1.20	3	43	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
5¼	3⅞	Hammond	7	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅝	3¼	Handlmn .40	17	141	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	¼
25¼	20¼	HandyH .80	5	5	24	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	HanesCp .68		24	8½	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
40	24½	Hanna 1.35	18	90	42	39½	42 +	2½
24⅝	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	8	16	24½	24¼	24½	
5⅝	3	Hardees	18	37	4½	4	4⅛—	⅛
35⅝	25⅞	Harnisf 1.80	5	40	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛+	⅜
16⅛	8	Harrahs .32	10	8	15½	15¼	15⅛+	⅛
21⅞	10½	Harris 1.20		323	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
14	10	Harsco 1b	5	9	13⅝	13	13⅝+	¼
8⅝	5½	HartSMx .60	7	11	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅞	6⅝	HarteHk .20	9	64	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	⅜
17⅛	14⅛	HattSe 1.44a		2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
20⅞	16½	HawlIEl 1.68	7	66	19½	19¼	19⅛+	⅛
10⅝	7½	HayesAlb 1	6	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Hazeltine		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	HCA M .50e	3	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
11	5½	Hecks .12	6	30	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛+	⅜
20¼	13⅝	HeclaM .50r	13	154	17¼	16⅝	16⅝—	1
7⅝	6⅝	Heilem .48a	6	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
49½	38½	HeinzH 1.28	11	317	47⅝	46½	47 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Helene Curt	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
38½	23⅝	Hellerint .84	9	92	23⅝	23	23⅛—	⅝
11⅞	5⅝	HelmeP .60		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
36⅝	26	HelmrhP .30	8	192	31	29⅝	30⅝+	⅜
1⅛	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		14	1½	1½	1½	
7⅝	6	Heminc .88e		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅝	21½	Hercules .80	12	1261	27⅝	26⅝	27½+	1½
18⅞	10⅛	HershFd .80	11	41	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛
27	20⅝	Hesston .40	5	7	22½	22⅛	22¼—	⅛
40	20½	Heubln 1.10	16	145	39	37⅝	39 +	⅛
97	56⅝	HewlPk .20	30	224	95⅝	94	96 +	⅜
7	3½	High Voltg	18	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	
22¼	12¼	Hiltenbd .60	8	28	21½	20⅝	21⅛+	⅝
23⅝	11⅝	Hilten Htl 1	18	196	22⅝	22⅛	22½	
3⅞	2⅛	HMW Ind	4	29	3	3	3	
19	11½	Hobart .80	11	29	18½	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	HoernW .72	5	147	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Hoff Elctrn		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12	5⅝	Holiday .35	11	827	11½	11	11⅛+	⅛
19⅝	11⅝	HildyA 1.70t		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
33¼	22½	HollySug 3a	2	49	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞—	⅝
49	34⅝	Homestk 1a	15	647	45½	43⅝	43⅞—	2⅛
36¼	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	8	280	30¼	29⅝	30⅛+	⅜
15⅝	12⅝	HoovBll 1.28	6	16	15	14⅝	15	
4½	1⅝	Horizon Cp	6	47	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛+	⅛
14⅞	7⅝	HospAff .37t	18	64	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛+	⅜
20	8⅝	HospCpA .30	12	763	21	19⅝	21 +	1⅛
10⅝	5⅞	Hostintl .36	6	70	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
9⅝	7½	Houdall .88a	4	30	9¼	9	9⅛+	⅛
10⅞	6	HougMif .40	4	22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
9¼	3⅝	HouFab .10e	9	1600	7⅝	7	7½—	⅛
18½	11⅞	HouseFin 1	6	101	15⅞	15	15 —	⅛
32¾	25½	HouF pf2.50		18	30	29⅝	30 +	⅛
42	26⅝	HouF pf2.37		2	33½	33¼	33¼—	⅛
26⅝	20⅝	HousLP 1.56	8	64	22¼	21½	22 +	⅝
48	29½	HouNGs .80	10	86	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	
11¼	4½	HowJohn .20	15	2321	12	10⅝	12 +	1⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Howmet 1	6	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	32	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
16⅞	13⅝	HudsB 1.60e	5	2	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	⅛
82¼	61¾	Hughs Tl .50	21	155	82	80¼	81 —	⅛
10	4½	Humana	8	106	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
17⅝	11¼	HuntCh .24	12	18	13	13	13 —	⅛
15⅝	6⅝	HuttnEF .40	10	66	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
19⅝	14½	Huyck .40	13	9	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4½	Hydromt .24	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		I						
4⅝	1⅝	ICN Pharm		44	3⅝	3	3⅛+	⅛
29	23⅝	IdahoP 1.96	8	66	28	27⅝	28 +	⅝
17⅝	11¼	IdealBasic 1	8	69	18	17½	18⅛+	⅜
75¼	51	Ideal pf4.75		3	75	74	75 +	6¼
5⅝	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	5	218	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	½
17¼	10	IDS Rl 3.23e	4	21	11⅝	11½	11½	
19⅞	18⅝	IllCent 1.36	4	149	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
25⅝	27⅝	IllCen pf3.50		18	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	¼
23¼	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	68	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	¼
25⅝	17	IllToolW .58	13	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
10½	7⅛	ImpCpAm	5	134	9	8½	8⅞+	⅛
34⅞	28⅝	INA Cp 2.10	8	x146	34¼	33⅝	34⅛+	½
18¼	14⅝	INA Inv 1.59		16	17	16⅝	17	
4⅝	2⅝	Income Cap		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19¾	14¼	IndianGas 2	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
20¼	13	IndpIPL 1.82	10	41	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
82	63	In PL pf6.25		2	77	77	77	
15⅝	10	IndiNat 1.20	19	9	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	⅛
8	5⅝	Inexco Oil	75	194	6⅝	5⅝	6 +	⅛
78⅝	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	14	113	77⅝	77¼	77⅝+	⅝
49	38	IngR pf2.35		27	58	49⅝	49¼+	⅛
29¼	21¾	InlCon 1.40a	5	5	28	28	28	
41¼	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	263	41¼	40	41⅛+	1⅛
7⅝	5½	Inmont .40	4	116	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
8	5⅝	Insilco .70	5	27	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
49½	27½	InspirCop 2	10	22	37⅝	37⅝	37⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Instlr InvTr		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7½	4⅝	Integon .28	7	14	7	6⅝	6⅝—	
32	16⅝	Intercp 1.46	7	65	31½	30⅞	31⅛+	⅝
32½	27	Intertake 2a	3	63	30⅝	30	30⅛—	⅛
224⅝	157¾	IBM 6	16	974	205⅝	201½	205 —	3⅝
32⅝	23⅝	IntFlav .29r	38	314	33	31⅝	33 +	1
27	19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	5	202	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	IntHold .68e		15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛+	⅛
47¼	30⅝	IntMinl 1.28	7	452	47⅝	46¼	47 +	⅜
11⅞	6½	IntMng 1t	4	62	8¼	8	8⅛—	
25¾	17⅝	IntMulti 1.36	6	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	
26¼	21⅝	InNick 1.40a	7	168	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅜
45⅝	34⅝	IntPaper 2	8	386	46¼	44⅞	46¼+	1½
6½	3½	IntRect .12e	5	19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅝	14⅝	IntTT 1.52	5	663	19⅝	19½	19⅞—	⅛
45	32¾	IntTT pfH4		1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
47⅝	34½	ITT pfI4.50		17	44⅝	44¼	44¼—	⅛
43	31½	IntTT pfJ4		3	40½	40	40½+	⅛
43½	32½	IntTT pfK4		53	40	39⅝	39⅝—	¼
20½	21	ITT pfN2.25		60	26⅝	25¼	26⅝—	¼
53	37½	IntTT pfO5		1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Intrpce 1.20	6	54	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
61	47⅞	Intrpce pf 5		1	57	57	57	
15	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	5	28	14⅝	14	14¼+	1
10⅞	5	IntrBrd .65e	9	24	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
5	3	IntrstUn .24	3	15	4	3⅞	3⅞—	
20	12¼	IaBeef 2.40t	3	9	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Iowa El 1.30	10	24	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
16½	10⅞	IowaIlG 1.56	7	19	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
20⅝	16⅝	IowaPw 1.84	7	8	18⅝	18½	18⅞	
17¼	14⅝	IowaPS 1.52	8	10	16⅝	16	16⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	9	56	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	13½	ITE Imp .72	7	94	18½	18⅝	18⅞	
13⅝	5⅝	Itek Corp		59	11⅝	10⅝	11 +	⅝
12⅝	8⅛	IU Intl .65	4	98	12¼	12	12⅛+	⅛
32	22½	IU Int A		6	30½	30⅛	30½—	½
		J						
13½	8	JamesF .88	9	26	12¾	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
14⅝	9½	Jantzen .70	4	30	12¼	11⅝	12 +	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	JapanF .90e		92	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
34½	28⅝	JeffPilot .60	14	310	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	⅛
105½	102	JeC pf 13.50		z250	102	101	102 —	1⅛
87	71	JerCe pf9.36		z250	75⅝	74	74 —	2½
39½	33½	JerCen pf 4		z10	36¼	36½	36½—	1½
25⅝	17½	JewelC 1.20	9	149	23½	23	23⅛—	⅛
5	2⅛	Jewelcor	3	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
36	22¾	JimWalt .80	9	393	36⅛	35	35½—	⅛
39⅝	28	JimW pf1.60		55	39½	38⅞	38⅞—	½
17⅝	14	JHanS 1.92e		23	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
21⅝	18	JHanI 1.88e		16	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
24⅝	19½	JhnMan 1.20	8	129	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞+	⅛
98⅝	72¼	JohnJn .80a	33	128	92½	91½	92½+	⅛
11½	8	JohnCon .80	13	50	11¼	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
12⅝	5	JonLogn .40	10	35	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
30⅝	24½	Jorgen 1.50b	4	2	30⅝	30	30⅝	
18⅝	11½	Jostens .50	8	16	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅝
58	42⅝	JoyMfg 1.60	11	336	59	56⅝	58⅝+	1⅝
5⅝	3¼	Justice Mtg	13	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		K						
25⅝	12½	KaisrAl 1.20	4	240	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛—	⅛
53½	42¼	Kai 57pf4.75		5	53	53	53	
7⅞	4⅝	KaisCem .50	7	29	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	KaneMill .20	3	19	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
24⅝	16⅝	KCtyPL 2.20	8	12	24	23⅝	24 +	¼
16⅞	10⅝	KC Souln 1r	5	6	16½	15⅞	16½+	⅝
16⅝	11¾	KanGEl 1.56	8	14	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅜
18⅞	15⅝	KanPLt 1.52	8	52	16⅝	16	16	
4½	2⅝	Katy Ind	4	14	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
14⅝	9⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
9¼	3	KaufBrd .16		531	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅜
17	9¾	Kauf pf1.50		21	14½	13¾	14⅛+	⅜
11⅝	8⅝	Kaweckl .40	4	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
15	9⅝	KayserR .60	14	2	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
6	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	5	49	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅜
8¼	4⅝	Keller .50	5	17	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
17½	14	Kellogg .60	17	114	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅝
9⅝	6⅝	Kellwood .88	5	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	
34	27	Kennmt 1.40	6	11	34	33⅝	34 +	⅜
38⅝	31⅝	Kennect 2.60	7	594	38⅛	37½	37⅞+	⅜
18¼	13⅝	KyUtil 1.74	10	23	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
79⅝	60	KerrMcGe 1	17	248	79⅝	78	78⅝—	⅜
18	15	KeystCon 1a	2	27	18⅛	17¼	18½+	1
19¼	9⅝	Kidde .80	5	116	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
49	33¼	Kidde pfB 4		3	48	47⅛	48 +	⅛
31⅞	24¼	KimbCl 1.60	8	158	32⅛	31½	32⅛+	⅝
9½	5⅝	KingDSt .48	8	101	9	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
16¾	11½	KirschCo .90	7	18	16¼	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
28½	14¼	KnigtRid .54	11	83	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
9¼	4⅝	Koehrg .30p	6	28	8¼	7⅝	8¼+	⅛
51⅝	36½	Koppers 2.40	6	38	52½	51½	51⅝+	⅛
51	42½	Koppr pf 4		z30	48	48	48 —	½
41⅝	34¼	Kraftco 1.92	11	118	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝+	⅛
27¼	20⅝	KresgeS .22	31	643	27¼	26⅝	27⅛+	⅛
24	15⅝	Kroger 1.36	7	58	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4½	Kysor .40	4	5	6¼	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
		L						
17½	12⅝	LacGas 1.56	8	10	16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
18⅝	14	LamSess 1b	3	13	15	15	15 +	¼
15	6¼	LatrobS .10r	6	35	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6⅝	3½	LearSieg .28	5	42	6	5⅝	5⅞	
23¾	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		3	23½	23	23⅛—	⅛
25¼	12⅝	Leaswy .60b	10	144	24⅝	22⅞	24⅛+	⅛
13⅝	8½	LeedsN .50	7	15	10½	10½	10½	
12½	7¼	Leesona .60	3	16	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
13⅝	9	LehPCt .80	5	22	11¾	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
1⅝	½	LehVal Ind	9	23	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
12¼	8½	Lehmn .72e		60	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
8½	2⅝	Lennar Crp	14	54	7⅝	6½	7⅛+	⅝
6⅝	4⅝	LevFd Cap		11	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
26¼	13	LeviStra .48	7	66	24½	23¾	23⅞	
4⅝	1⅝	Levitz Furn	18	952	4½	3⅝	4⅛+	⅝
4⅝	2⅝	LFE Cp	7	6	4⅝	4	4⅛+	¼
22⅝	13⅝	LOF 1.60	9	129	17¾	16⅝	17⅛+	⅛
55½	48½	LOF pf4.75		2	53⅝	53	53 +	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	LibbMcNL	4	20	5⅝	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Librty Loan		21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6½	4	LibrtyLn pf		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
31⅝	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	9	14	29⅝	29¼	29¼—	⅛
70	60	LigM pf 5.25		1	67	67	67 —	1½
79¾	57½	LillyEli 1.10	26	308	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝—	1
33½	24	LincNat 1.60	9	104	29½	27⅝	29½+	1⅜
66	49	LincNl pf 3		9	58	56½	58 +	2
2⅝	1⅛	Lionel Corp	11	4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Littonin .13t		112	6⅛	6	6⅛	
9½	4⅝	Litton pfc pf		3	8⅞	8	8⅛	
27¼	23½	Littn cv pf 3		6	27	26½	27 +	1¼
16½	10½	Litton pfB 2		14	15⅝	15¼	15½	
7⅝	3¼	Lockhd Airc	4	97	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
21⅝	14½	Loews 1.20	6	85	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4¼	LomsFin .36		96	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
20½	15⅝	LomM 3.39e	5	39	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
9¼	5¼	Londont .40e	5	20	9	8¼	8⅝	
15	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	6	402	13½	13	13½+	¼
62	58	LoneS pf4.50		49	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝+	⅜
28	24	LoneSG 1.68	7	83	24½	24	24⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	LnglsLt 1.58	7	126	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	⅛
116	105	LIL pfN 13		z5410	106	105½	105½+	½
78	44	LongDrg .68	30	27	68	67¼	68 +	⅝
7¼	2⅛	Loral Corp	8	26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
29⅝	21½	LaLand 1.12	8	230	24	22½	23 —	1
15⅝	8⅝	LaPacif .20	6	146	13⅝	13¼	13⅛—	⅛
22	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	6	20½	20¼	20½+	⅜
13⅝	8⅝	Lowenst .40	4	43	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	
16½	9	LTV Corp	2	1510	16⅝	14⅝	16⅛+	1½
25	12	LTV Cp AA		18	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+	2⅝
62⅝	48	LTVCp pf 5		301	71⅝	68⅝	70⅝+	12⅝
51	35½	Lubrizol 1	18	723	44⅞	43⅝	44⅞+	⅞
14¼	8	LuckyStr .64	12	186	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
11⅞	8½	Lud'ow 1.08	6	42	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
29¼	22½	LukenSt 1.40	3	75	28⅛	26½	28½+	2
17½	13½	LykYng .75e	1	461	17¼	16⅝	17 +	⅛
33⅝	26⅝	Lykes pf2.50		101	33	31½	32⅝+	1⅛
5⅝	3⅛	LyncCSy .40	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
		M						
8½	6¼	MacAP .60b	5	13	8½	8	8 +	⅛
3¼	1⅛	MacDonal	6	40	3	2⅞	2⅞	
5	2⅝	Macke .30	7	1	4	4	4 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Macmill .25	4	229	6⅝	6	6¼+	⅛
21⅝	12⅝	Macy 1.10	8	77	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛+	1⅛
49½	42	Macy pf 4.25		z30	47⅝	47¼	47¼—	½
9⅝	7⅛	MadFd .60a		85	8½	8¼	8½+	⅝
6⅝	3⅝	MadSq Gar		10	5⅛	5	5	
5⅝	3⅛	MagicCf .32	22	72	4¼	4	4⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Magvox .15p		8	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
17	11⅝	Mallory 1	7	18	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝+	1
25½	16½	MalHyd .40b	14	3	24½	24	24 —	⅛
3½	2	Manhat Ind		40	3⅝	3¼	3⅛+	⅛
12½	9	Mangwr .88	4	67	11½	10⅝	11 —	½
34¼	25⅝	MfrHan 1.72	7	242	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
35⅝	27⅝	MAPCO .70	17	332	36⅝	35	36⅝+	⅞
11⅝	5⅝	Maraton Mf	5	22	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
38	31⅝	MaraO 1.60a	6	88	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅝
26⅝	13⅝	Marcor 1	7	282	24⅝	24	24⅛+	⅛
52	28½	Marcr pf A2		6	48	48	48	
13⅝	8¼	Maremt .40	14	283	12¼	11⅝	12 +	⅛
18⅝	14¼	MarMid 1.80	6	68	18	17⅝	17⅝	
24⅝	16⅝	Marionl .48	17	183	25	23⅝	24⅝+w	1
54	41	Marion 1.60	28	29	54	53⅝	54 +	½
29	13⅝	Marley .60	11	25	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅛
19	6⅝	Marqrt .30e	4	26	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
17	6½	Marriot .37t	21	198	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
26⅝	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	11	45	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅜
16⅞	13⅝	MartMa 1.30	5	42	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	MrldCup .54	7	7	15⅝	14⅝	15 —	⅝
45⅝	30	MascoCp .32	19	832	47⅝	46⅝	47¼+	1
25⅝	16⅝	Masonite .54	37	32	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	MasseyFer 1	4	28	16	15⅝	16 +	¼
11⅞	7⅝	MasMt 1.37e	8	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
16⅝	11⅞	MasCp 1.58a		7	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
12⅝	10⅝	Masinc 1.82		34	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
18⅝	12	MatsuE .29e	10	5	18⅝	18	18 —	1⅛
35	22⅝	MayDSt 1.60	12	349	36⅝	35	36⅛+	1½
28½	19⅝	Maytg 1.30a	12	248	28	27⅝	27⅞+	¼
57⅝	27⅝	MCA Inc 1	9	327	59	56	59 +	2⅛
12¼	7⅝	McCord .96	5	31	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	McCror .90p		5	3½	3½	3½	
84⅝	59⅝	McDer 1.20	8	118	76	74	76 +	1
49½	26⅝	McDonalds	28	605	47⅝	46⅝	47⅛	
12⅝	8½	McDonD .40	4	48	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
15⅝	11½	McGEd 1.30	13	221	14⅛	14	14⅛	
11¼	6	McGrwH .36	9	44	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
19⅝	13	M GH pf1.20		13	18	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	McGrg Don		5	2	2	2	
46⅝	29⅝	McIntyre	11	z1198	44½	43½	44¼+	1⅛
22⅝	10⅝	McKee .80e	7	8	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
27⅝	16	McLean .77	6	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
17¼	13¼	McLoud 1.60	4	54	16¼	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
10	7½	McNeil .80	6	8	9	8¼	8¼—	⅛
17¼	13⅝	MeadCp 1.20	3	97	16⅝	16	16¼+	⅛
34⅝	29½	Mea pfA2.80		1	34	34	34	
34⅝	28½	Mea pfB2.80		9	34½	34	34	
28	13	Medusa 1.40	8	8	18⅝	18	18	
2⅞	1⅛	MEI Cp	7	16	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
14⅝	6⅝	MelvllSh .48	13	138	14¼	13⅝	14 —	⅜
7½	2½	Mnasc .12t	13	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
52	28½	MercStr .80	13	15	53	52	53 +	1
89	57½	Merck 1.48	27	582	74⅝	73⅝	74⅝—	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Meredith .70	4	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
17	10⅝	MerrLyn .56	14	452	15⅝	14⅝	15 —	⅛
26⅝	18⅝	MesaPet .05	51	242	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	⅝
10⅝	7	Mesabi 1.04e	19	97	10⅝	10	10⅛	
20	14½	MestaM 1.20	12	10	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
16½	12⅝	MGM 1	6	243	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
9¾	5¼	Metrom .58	9	261	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
14⅞	8½	MGIC In .10		092	12⅝	10⅞	12⅛+	1⅛
12⅝	8½	MichGs 1.10	8	11	11½	11½	11½	
16⅝	14⅝	MhTube 1.20	4	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
12¼	8⅝	Microdot .60	4	29	11¼	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
17¼	9⅝	Microw .20t	8	51	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
14	10⅝	MidC Tl 1.04	7	56	12½	12	12⅛+	⅛
15⅝	12½	MidSUt 1.26	6	279	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2¼	MidInd Mtg	8	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	MidlRoss 1	5	198	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅛
24⅝	17¼	MilesLb 1.28	8	7	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	MillBrd .36a	8	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
58⅝	43	MinMM 1.35	20	578	52⅝	50⅝	52⅝+	2
12¼	9¼	MirroAl .96	7	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9¼	MissnEq .28	6	138	9⅝	9	9⅝—	⅛
20⅝	16⅝	MissRiv 1.20	4	35	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛—	⅛
14¼	10⅝	MoPac pf 1		2	14	14	14 +	⅛
20	14⅝	MoPfCs 1.60	6	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
11⅝	8	MoPSv .84b	6	38	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
43½	34⅝	MobilOl 3.40	4	263	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1½	Mobil Home		307	4½	3⅝	4⅛+	⅝
14⅝	8½	Mohas 1.20	4	18	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	MohK Data		768	2⅝	1⅞	2½+	⅛
12¼	8⅝	MohkRub 1	10	5	12⅛	12	12 +	⅛
22¼	14⅝	Molycrp .40	5	16	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
32½	26⅝	Moly pf2.50		6	32½	31⅝	32½+	1⅛
17	9	MonarchM 1	5	45	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Mongrm Ind	3	22	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7	MonrEq .44	9	143	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅛
60	41	Monsan 2.40	7	1320	62½	60	62⅛+	2⅛
67¼	48	Mons pf2.75		53	68⅝	67⅝	68⅛+	1⅝
30	25	MonDU 2.08	u	11	26⅝	26	26⅝+	⅛
25⅝	22¼	MonPw 1.80	8	22	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
23	19⅝	MonSt 1.80a		38	21⅝	21	21⅝	
7½	4⅝	MONY .72e	10	76	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	
62¼	27⅝	MoorMc 1.40	6	186	61⅞	59⅝	61⅞+	2⅛
64⅝	51⅝	Morgan 1.80	3	262	60⅝	59⅝	60 +	⅝
18⅝	13⅝	MorrsKn .88	5	18	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
3	1⅝	MorseEl Pd		8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
4⅝	2⅛	MorseS .41e	8	26	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
14⅝	11½	MorNor .88	7	43	13⅝	12⅝	13 +	⅛
53⅝	33⅝	Motorola .70	21	135	51⅝	50	51⅛+	⅛
32⅝	25⅝	MtFuel 1.20	13	99	30⅝	29⅝	29½—	⅛
19⅝	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4¼	Munford .32		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Munfd pf.40		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
14⅝	11	Munsng 1.08	51	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14½	10¼	MurphC 1.20	6	6	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
16¼	12	MurryOh 1	4	26	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	MutlOm 1.32		9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7⅝	4	MyersL .60	8	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	
		N						
35½	22¼	Nabisco 2.30	11	67	32¼	31	31⅝	
30¼	17	NalcoCh .60	20	20	27⅝	27	27½—	⅝
9¼	4⅝	NarcoSci .60	8	116	8⅝	7⅝	8¼+	⅝
22⅝	15	NashuaC .60	6	58	17⅝	17	17¼—	
13⅝	7⅝	NatAirl .50	4	114	11⅝	10⅝	11 —	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	NAvia .69e		47	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9½	NatCan .60	5	112	12⅝	11⅝	12 —	⅛
24¼	19¼	NCan pf1.50		3	23	23	23	
42¼	29⅝	NChem .28	28	56	39½	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
8½	5⅝	NatCityL .90		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
37⅝	29⅝	NatDst 2.52	4	24	35	34¼	34¼—	⅝
16⅝	13⅝	NatDist 1.20	4	191	15⅝	14⅝	15 +	⅛
22½	18½	NatFuelG 2	6	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
14¼	8⅝	NatGyp 1.05	8	139	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
5	1⅝	Nat Homes		41	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛+	⅝
5⅝	3¼	NatInd .25	3	47	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	NatInd pf.60		5	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
2⅞	1⅝	NatMige Fd		7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
29⅝	25⅝	N Pres 1.10a	5	1	28	28	28 +	¼
33¼	9⅛	Nat Semicn	23	885	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝+	1⅝
9⅝	6⅝	NSvcInd .72	6	85	8⅝	8	8⅝	
16½	11⅝	N Stand .90	4	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	½
44¼	30⅝	NStarch .80	14	22	40	39⅝	39⅝+	⅛
42⅝	32⅝	NatStl 2.50a	4	77	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝+	⅝
7¼	2⅝	Nat Tea		94	7⅝	7	7	
45⅝	30⅝	Natomas 1.20	3	76	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝—	⅛
28	14½	NCR Cp .72	8	624	29	27⅝	29 +	1
18⅝	15⅝	NevPw 1.50	5	2	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
22⅝	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		z70	21	21	21 —	⅛
18⅝	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	162	16	16	16	
13½	8⅝	NEngE 1.28		42	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
27⅝	23¼	N EngT 2.34	10	39	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	Newhall .36	8	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
22⅝	18⅝	Newmt 1.60	5	287	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
72¼	63¼	Nwmt pf4.50		17	70	68	70 +	1
22⅝	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	6	40	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
91	79	NYSE pf8.80		z670	79	78½	78½—	⅛
11⅝	8¼	NiaMP 1.18	6	144	10½	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
48½	38½	NiaMpf 4.85		z100	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝+	⅛
37	29	NiaMpf 3.60		z80	36	36	36	
13	11	NiaShr 1.03e		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	NL Ind 1	4	475	14	13½	13⅝+	⅛
18½	13⅝	NLTCp .60	4	650	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
69⅝	59⅝	NorfkWn 5	6	36	67	66½	66⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Norris 1.12	6	8	16⅝	16	16⅛+	⅛
33	24¼	NoACoel .80	10	52	29	27⅝	29 +	1⅛
10⅝	8½	NoAMt 2.01e	5	65	9	8⅝	9	
13⅝	12⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	7	9	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	5	38	3½	3	3	
9	6⅝	NoestUt 1.02	6	218	8	7⅝	8	
11½	8½	NoCanGs .68	7	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
23¼	17⅝	NorIllGas 2	8	26	21⅝	20⅝	21¼+	⅛
16¼	13⅝	NIndPS 1.36	8	44	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
60½	51½	NNGs 3.10a	6	99	58⅝	57¼	58⅝+	1⅛
22⅝	15⅝	NoSPw 1.84	9	34	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
118	100	NSP pf 10.36		z10	105	105	105	
87	82	NSPw pf7.84		z120	82½	82	82	
48	41	NSPw pf4.10		z20	43½	43½	43½	
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z100	41½	40	41⅛+	1⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Northal .58e	7	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
29⅝	22¼	Northrp 1.60	6	38	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
19⅝	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	6	300	18½	17⅝	18 —	⅛
40¼	34	NwtBnc 1.60	9	119	38½	38	38¼+	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	NwE cf1.20e	4	13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
28⅝	18⅝	NwtInd 1.20	3	123	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝—	⅛
14⅝	8½	Nwstind wt		11	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
85½	59	Nwind pfA5		3	85⅝	84½	84½—	1
85½	60	Nwind pfC5		9	85⅝	84	84 —	1½
64⅝	49½	Nwtin pf4.20		12	63⅝	63	63 —	⅛
12⅝	9	NwML 1.31e	6	78	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
46	34⅝	NwtStl 2.40a	9	14	43⅝	42⅝	43 —	⅛
26½	20½	Norton 1.70	5	36	25	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	NortSim .40	10	138	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛—	⅛
44	25¼	NortS pf1.60		1	39½	39½	39½—	½
19½	10⅝	NucorCp .28	3	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	
26	16½	NVF 5.40t		44	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
		O						
9⅝	5½	Oak Ind .40	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10⅝	7¼	OakiteP .84	7	4	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅝
15⅝	12⅝	OcclPet .30e	3	3166	15¼	14⅝	15⅛+	⅝
51	42	OccidPt pf4		33	48⅝	47½	48⅛+	1⅛
49¾	48⅝	OccIP pf3.60		175	48⅝	47¼	48¼+	1½
20⅝	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	56	17½	17⅛	17⅝	
31	23	Ogdn pf1.87		5	29	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
16⅝	12¼	OhioEd 1.66	8	208	14	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
112	105	OhPw pf 14		z380	107	105	107 +	2
75	70	OhPw pf8.04		z50	72	72	72	
13⅝	10⅝	OKC Cp .80	3	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
22⅝	18½	OklaGE 1.40	10	45	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
11⅝	9½	OklGE pf.80		z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
23½	17⅝	OklaNG 1.60	8	15	22⅝	21⅝	22 +	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	4	149	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅝
16⅝	13⅝	Olinkraft 1	4	60	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	⅜
10⅝	7⅝	Omark .50	4	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
10⅝	7¼	Oneida .76	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12⅝	10	Opelika 1	6	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
11⅝	7½	OrangR 1.20	9	12	10¼	10⅝	10¼+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Orange .12	9	38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
33	24⅝	OtisElv 2.20	6	70	30	29⅝	30 +	½
20¼	11	OutMar 1.20	10	53	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	½
11⅝	8	OutletCo .75	4	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9	OvernitT .80	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
12⅝	8¼	OverShip .15	3	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
35⅝	25¼	OwenCo .83	19	75	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	⅛
48⅝	32	OwenIll 1.72	8	82	38⅛	37⅝	38¼+	⅛
11	7¼	Oxfrdlnd .60	3	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
		P - Q						
14	11⅝	PacAS 1.20a		59	10¼	12⅝	13 +	⅝
23½	19¼	PacGas 1.88	6	159	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.60	7	49	19⅝	19⅛	19¼—	
21	13⅝	PacPetrl .75	9	41	19¼	18⅝	19¼+	⅛
15⅝	14⅝	PacPw 1.60	9	119	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
15½	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	8	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z80	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝—	
9⅝	8⅛	PacTin .80a	4	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Paine Webb		76	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13	8⅝	PalW pf1.38		5	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
4	2⅝	PalmBc .25	4	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9¼	3	Pamida Inc	11	81	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2	PanAm Air		218	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
30⅝	27¼	ParhEP 2	6	34	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛+	⅛
7⅝	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	4	47	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Pargas .88	6	17	11⅝	11	11	
32	27½	Parg pf2.64		1	31½	31½	31½	
18⅝	13⅝	ParHan 1.12	5	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
22¼	17⅝	ParkPen .64	7	37	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
25	14	Pasco Inc	8	187	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	1⅛
12½	6¼	Pavl nw .20	6	67	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
18⅞	9½	PeabGa .09r	13	185	19⅝	19½	19¼+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Cent		19	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	3⅝	PennDix .24	5	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
60¼	33½	Penney 1.16	25	535	52½	51½	52 —	⅛
19⅝	15½	PaPwLt 1.80	6	67	19⅝	17⅝	17	
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z100	85	84⅝	85	
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z20	85	85	85	
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		z30	80	79½	79	
52	44⅝	PaPL pf4.50		z100	49⅝	49⅝	49	
50⅝	47⅝	PaPL pf4.40		z10	47	47	47	
24½	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	5	104	25⅝	24½	24	
39	31	Pennwl pf2.50		1	39	39	39	
22	18⅝	Pennzl pf1.60		3	20	20	20	
27⅝	17	Pennzol 1.20	5	186	19⅝	18⅝	19	
80	68⅝	Pennz pfB 8		2	73⅝	73⅝	73	
6⅝	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	12	9	6⅝	6	6	
36	30⅝	PeopGs 2.48	6	37	34⅝	33⅝	34	
61¼	40⅝	PepsiCo 1.40	17	184	61	60	61	
27⅝	16	PerkElm .28	29	114	27⅝	27¼	27	
23⅝	16⅝	Petinc 1.40	7	78	23⅝	23⅝	23	
11⅝	6½	PeterPl .80	20	9	10⅝	10	10	
60	34	PetriesSt .80	21	34	60	59⅝	60	
17¼	8⅝	Petrolan .44	7	47	13⅝	13⅝	13	
19⅝	16½	Petrlm 2.01e		7	17	16⅝	17	
35⅝	24	Pfizer .76e	17	382	33⅝	32⅝	32	
38⅝	29	PhelpD 2.20	7	91	38⅝	38	38	
14⅝	11⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	7	318	13⅝	12⅝	13	
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z60	73	73	73	
76	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z250	64½	64⅝	64	
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z420	67	65	65	
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z80	40	40	40	
44	35⅝	PhilE pf4.30		z100	38	38	38	
39	30⅝	PhilE pf3.80		z109	33½	33⅝	33	
21⅝	14⅝	PhilSub 1.38	7	30	20½	20	20	
52⅝	40⅝	PhilMorr .90	16	740	52⅝	51⅝	52	
5	2	Philips Ind		167	5	4	5	
9⅝	5⅝	Phil Ind pf 1		25	8¼	7⅝	8	
48⅝	37	PhilPet 1.60	7	178	42	41⅝	41	
6	3⅝	PhilVH .40	28	21	3⅝	3⅝	5	
17⅝	7⅝	Pickwk 1.29t	8	79	18⅝	17	18	
14⅝	9⅝	PiedNG 1.28	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11	
4½	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	14	112	5⅛	4⅝	4	
57½	36	Pillsbry 1.80	9	194	31½	30	30	
23⅝	19⅝	PionNG 1.30	8	22	20½	19⅝	20	
17⅝	10⅝	PitneyB .60	9	759	18⅝	17⅝	17	
58⅝	36⅝	Pittston .80a	9	750	57⅝	55	57	
25⅝	12⅝	Pizza Hut	18	398	25⅝	24⅝	25	
4⅝	1⅝	Plan Rsearch	9	307	4⅝	3⅝	4	
4½	2⅝	Playboy .12	8	9	3⅝	3½	3	
16⅝	6⅝	Plessey .93e	4	232	16⅝	16⅝	16	
7⅝	3⅝	PNB M .90e	7	33	5⅝	5⅝	5	
27¼	15	Polaroid .32	31	1172	26⅝	25⅝	26	
10⅝	3⅝	Ponderosa	15	326	8⅝	8⅝	8	
14⅝	8⅝	PopeTa .60b	5	11	13⅝	13⅝	13	
18½	13⅝	Portec 1b	4	11	17⅝	16½	16	
66½	63	Portr pf5.50		z10	66	66	66	
17⅝	12⅝	PortGE 1.38	7	74	15⅝	15⅝	15	
33⅝	23⅝	Potlath 1.40	6	156	33⅝	33⅝	33	
13½	10	PotmEl 1.16	7	169	10⅝	10⅝	10	
56⅝	50	PotEl pf5.50		z100	56⅝	56⅝	56	
49⅝	41	PotEl pf4.50		z200	45	43⅝	45	
45	33½	PotEl pf4.04		z30	40	39	39	
28⅝	24⅝	PPGInd 1.70	6	105	25⅝	24⅝	25	
9¼	6	Premier .32	6	11	8⅝	8⅝	8	
10⅝	10	Premr pf.80		2	10½	10½	10	
98⅝	78½	ProctGam 2	23	210	96⅝	95⅝	96	
8⅝	6½	ProdRsh .30	4	11	7¼	7⅛	7	
37⅝	18⅝	Proler 1.40	2	73	30½	29⅝	30	
6	3	PSA Inc	18	25	3⅝	3⅝	3	
15⅝	12⅝	PSvCol 1.20	8	120	13⅝	13⅝	13	
16⅝	12	PSvEG 1.72	6	387	14⅝	14⅝	14	
107½	104	PSE pf 10.35		z290	105	105	105	
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z10	93⅝	93⅝	93	
78	65	PSEG pf7.70		z300	70	69⅝	69	
15⅝	13⅝	PSEG pf1.40		7	14	13⅝	13	
34⅝	29⅝	PSvInd 2.56	9	99	33⅝	33⅝	33	
16	12⅝	PSvNH 1.64	6	105	15⅝	15	15	
16⅝	11⅝	PSvNM 1.26	9	78	16⅝	16¼	16	
9½	3	Publckr .19t	9	88	8	7⅝	7	
3⅝	2⅝	Pueblo .30	7	20	3¼	3⅛	3	
4½	2⅝	PR Cem .72		3	4⅝	4⅝	4	
25	18⅝	PugSdP 2.16	6	21	24⅝	24⅝	24	
49⅝	38	Pullmn 1.70	8	88	45⅝	44½	45	
12½	7⅝	PurexCp .88	7	73	11⅝	10⅝	11	
19	14⅝	Purex pf1.35		2	16	16	16	
3	1⅝	Purltn Fash		88	3⅛	2½	3	
28⅝	17⅝	Purolatr .96	9	31	27⅝	27⅝	27	
18½	12⅝	QuakOat .80	9	350	15⅝	14⅝	15	
20	15	QuakStO .84	11	85	18	17⅝	18	
		R						
43½	35	RalstonP .90	15	184	40	39⅝	39	
5⅝	2¼	Ramada .12	14	929	5⅛	4⅝	5	
10	7⅝	Ranco In .92	6	15	9⅝	9½	9	
8¼	5⅝	RapidAm 1	9	36	7	6⅝	6	
25	18⅝	Raybest 1.50	5	126	27⅝	25	27	
11⅝	7⅝	Raymint .40	5	11	10¼	10	10	
38	25⅝	Raytheon 1	9	244	37⅞	37¼	37	
19	10⅝	RCA 1	11	739	15⅝	15⅝	15	
52½	39	RCA cvpf 4		5	49	48½	47	
42⅝	33½	RCA pf 3.50		z30	38½	38½	38	
20⅝	15⅝	RdgBate .35	7	210	16⅝	16⅝	16	
4½	1⅝	Redman Ind		298	4	3⅝	4	
11¼	7⅝	ReeceCp .74	10	23	11⅝	11⅛	11	
23	14⅝	Reed Tool	12	173	23	22½	22	
41	10⅝	ReichCh .60	4	117	13½	12⅝	13	
7	4⅝	Reliab St .40	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6	
15⅝	10⅝	RelianEl .90	5	37	14⅝	14⅝	14	
45	35	Reltan pf 3		1	45	45	45	
8	4⅝	RelaGrp .40		26	5⅝	5⅝	5	
16⅝	10⅝	ReG pfC2.60		42	14	13½	14	
18⅝	10⅝	ReG pfB2.20		8	15⅝	14⅝	15	
3⅝	1⅝	Republic Cp	5	120	2½	2⅝	2	
12	8⅝	RepFinS .80	5	13	10½	10⅝	10	
3⅝	1⅝	RepMtg Inv		7	2⅝	1⅞	2	
33⅝	25⅝	RepStl 1.60a	3	333	33⅝	33⅝	33	
8⅝	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	7	127	8⅝	7⅝	8	
16⅞	10⅝	RetailCred 2	8	6	18¼	17⅝	17	
32½	17⅝	RevcoDS .32	16	34	32½	32⅛	32	
9⅝	6⅝	RevCop .25e	3	71	9	8⅝	9	
70⅝	47⅝	Revlon 1.20	17	79	66	64⅝	64	
3⅝	2⅝	Rexham .20	5	11	3⅝	3½	3	
18⅝	10⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	6	20	19⅝	18⅝	18	
30	27⅝	Rexn pf2.36		1	30	30	30	
56⅝	49⅝	ReyInd 2.88	8	283	54⅝	53⅝	54	
63	52½	Reyin pf2.25		4	59	58⅝	59	
20⅝	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	3	157	19	18⅝	18	
53	44⅝	ReyM pf4.50		8	51	50⅝	51	
12½	5½	ReySec .50e	15	39	10⅝	10⅝	10	
12¼	10⅝	Richardsn 1	4	3	10⅝	10¼	10	
22⅝	18⅝	RichMer .64	10	57	20⅝	19⅝	20	
14⅝	10⅝	Richmnd .80	6	78	11⅝	11⅝	11	
12½	10¼	RiegelT 1.20	5	25	12¼	11⅝	12	
13⅝	8	RioGran .60	4	17	10⅝	10⅝	10	
9⅝	7½	RioGr pf.80		6	8⅝	8⅝	8	
9⅝	4⅝	Rite Aid .16	14	283	9½	9⅝	9	
20⅝	11½	RivianF .90	11	71	20⅝	19⅝	19	
14½	9	Robshaw .70	15	42	11⅝	11⅝	11	
15⅝	10⅝	Robins .24a	12	254	13⅝	12⅝	12	
15⅝	10⅝	RochG 1.36b	8	30	13⅝	13⅝	13	
12⅞	10⅝	RochTel .76	8	90	10⅝	10⅝	10	
8	4⅝	Rockowr .44	10	80	8	7½	7	
24	18⅝	Rockwlnt 2	6	177	19⅝	19¼	19	
59	50	Rk nt pf4.75		12	50⅝	50¼	50	
70¼	46½	RohmH 1.28	11	87	65⅝	65	65	
10⅝	7⅝	Rohrlnd .40	4	28	8⅝	8	8	
18⅝	11⅝	Rollinsin .25	16	34	18⅝	18½	18	
7¼	4⅝	Ronson .25	9	8	7	7	7	
13⅝	9⅝	Roper 1.10		9	11½	11½	11	
25⅝	19	RorerA .90	12	48	23	22¼	22	
44⅝	30⅝	Rosario .40b	15	337	38⅝	36⅝	36	
18⅝	6⅝	RoyCCol .64	11	43	11⅝	11⅛	11	
39⅝	24⅝	RoylD 2.71e	3	157	34⅝	34½	34	
5⅛	3⅝	Roylnd .45t	9	43	4	3⅝	4	
5⅝	3⅝	RTE Cp .16	6	9	4⅝	4⅝	4	
19⅝	14	Rubbrm .36	21	22	17	17	17	
17⅝	11	Rucker .20	8	145	17	16⅝	17	
9⅝	5⅝	RussTog .76	10	9	8⅝	8⅝	8	
7⅝	3⅝	Ryder Sys		275	6¼	6	6	
		S						
30½	25	SabineR .36	8	440	30⅝	26	29	
2⅝	1⅝	Safegrd Ind	22	6	2⅝	2	2	
45⅝	34⅝	Safewy 1.80	14	99	44¼	43⅝	44	
7⅝	3	Saga Corp	7	16	6⅝	6⅝	6	
50¼	34⅝	StJoeM 2.20	5	101	49⅝	49	49	
12⅝	8⅝	StJoLtP 1.12	11	4	11⅝	11¼	11	
27⅝	20⅝	StLSaF 2.50	5	3	25⅝	25½	25	
10⅝	9½	StPaulS 9.6a		12	10⅝	10⅝	10	
28⅝	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	77	24	23⅝	24	
5	3⅝	Salant .24b	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4	
12⅝	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	6	29	12	11⅝	12	
6⅝	2⅝	Sandrs Asso		98	6⅛	5⅝	6	
14½	8⅝	Sangamo .70	5	7	12⅝	12⅝	12	
30⅝	25⅝	SFeInd 1.80	6	161	26⅝	25⅝	26	
8⅝	7½	SFeInd pf.50		6	7½	7½	7	
24¼	18⅝	SanFeInt .30	18	143	23⅝	22½	22	
8⅝	5⅝	SargWel .40	7	19	8⅝	8¼	8	
5⅝	3⅝	Saul RlEst	6	36	3⅝	3⅝	3	
8⅝	6⅝	Savan E.66r	5	25	6⅝	6⅝	6	
3⅝	1⅝	Sav A Stop		18	2⅝	2⅝	2	
5	3	SavODr .15e	8	25	4½	4⅝	4	
7	1⅝	SavinB Mch	24	6	5⅞	5⅝	5	
4⅝	3⅛	Saxon Ind	11	111	3¼	3⅝	3	
3⅝	2⅝	SCA Svc	6	25	2⅝	2⅝	2	
5⅝	2⅝	Schaefer Co	14	11	4⅝	4⅝	4	
67¼	44½	ScheraPl .80	27	230	61⅞	60½	61	
27¼	18½	SchlitzBr .68	13	146	22⅞	22½	22	
106⅝	91	Schlumb .90	27	434	109⅝	108	109	
78	69	Schlumb wt		2	73	73	73	
14⅝	9	SCM Cp .50	3	43	13⅝	13	13	
7⅝	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	6	14	7⅝	7½	7	
15⅝	8⅝	ScotLFd .64	4	72	14⅝	14⅝	14	
16⅝	9½	ScottFetz 1	8	51	14½	14	14	
11⅝	8¼	ScottFor .88	3	13	11½	11¼	11	
18	12⅝	ScottPap .68	9	529	17⅝	17⅝	17	
14¼	5	Scottys .10	12	42	14⅝	14	14	
14⅝	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	7	40	12	11⅝	11	
6	4	ScudDuoVt		18	5⅝	5⅝	5	
17⅝	10⅝	SeaCont .20	4	90	17	16⅝	16	
31½	26	SeabCL 2.20	4	101	27½	27	27	
5½	2½	SeabWA .14t	11	192	5¼	5⅛	5	
37	29⅝	Seagram .80	13	8	29⅝	29½	29	
6½	4	Seagry .25p	8	28	5⅝	5	5	
10	7	SealdPw .72	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9	
22¾	13⅝	SearleG .46	14	1552	19⅝	19	19	
69⅝	49⅝	Sears 1.60a	20	267	65⅝	64⅝	65	
2⅝	1⅝	Seatrain Lin		86	2	1⅝	1	
29⅝	21⅝	SedcoInc .10	9	154	28½	27⅝	28	
6⅝	3⅝	SvcCpInt .10	5	19	6⅝	6	6	
9⅝	5⅝	Servomt .80	4	66	8⅝	7⅝	8	
5⅝	3⅝	Shakspre .28	7	2	5½	5½	5	
12⅝	5½	Shapell .18	6	98	10⅝	10⅝	10	
48¼	37½	ShellOil 2.60	5	45	42	40½	42	
42½	11¼	ShellT 1.10e	3	3	21¾	21½	21	
8	4⅝	ShellrGl .56	4	10	7⅝	7½	7	
45½	34⅝	SherwW 2.20	7	16	44⅝	43¼	44	
10½	8½	SierrPac .92	6	x20	9⅝	9¼	9	
17⅝	14⅝	SignalCo .90	2	37	16⅝	16	16	
39	32½	Signal pf2.20		2	35½	35¼	35	
16⅝	14	Signal pf 1		1	15⅝	15½	15	
33½	25½	SimodeCp 1	10	3	32⅝	32⅝	32	
5½	2½	SimPrec .12	8	41	5	4⅞	5	
19½	12	Simm .88a	9	19	17⅝	17	17	
14½	8⅝	SimpPat .33	19	391	12⅝	11½	11	
13⅝	9½	SingerCo .40		289	11½	11¼	11	
35	27½	Singr pf3.50		35	32	31	31	
20¼	10¼	SkaggsCo .60	9	3	18⅞	18⅝	18	
58¼	53½	Skelly 1.20a	6	30	57	57	57	
11⅝	6⅝	Skil Corp	27	1	9⅝	9⅝	9	
18⅞	14⅝	Skyline .24	63	1461	21⅞	19⅝	21	
9⅝	7½	SmithAO .78	13	41	8⅝	8½	8	
23¾	15⅝	SmithInt .24	13	408	23⅝	22⅝	23	
56⅝	48¼	SmithKline 2	14	302	53½	52⅝	53	
12½	7⅝	SmithTr .45	5	12	10¼	10½	10	
9¼	7½	SolaBas .48	4	13	8⅝	8⅝	8	
2⅞	1⅞	Sonesta Int	9	5	2⅛	2⅛	2	
10⅝	5	SonyCp .02h	26	440	10	9⅝	9	
36	29½	SooLin 4.50e	6	24	31¼	30⅝	31	
14½	9⅝	SCarEG 1.48	9	45	14⅝	13⅝	13	
13⅝	8	Southdown	3	62	10	9⅝	10	
24¼	17⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		24	19	19	19	
14⅝	½	SoestBkg .80	7	20	11⅝	11⅝	11	
8½	5⅝	SoestPS .96r	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6	
19⅝	17	SoCalE 1.68	4	786	17½	17⅝	17	
11	8⅝	SouthCo 1.40	7	604	10⅝	10⅝	10	
28⅝	23⅞	SolnGE 2.28	7	4	25⅝	25⅝	25	
50⅛	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	27	46⅝	45⅝	46	
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.84	9	17	31	30⅝	30	
54½	51	SoNE pf4.42		z40	51	51	51	
31⅞	25⅝	Sou Pac 2.24	7	97	29⅝	28⅝	29	
51½	40	Sou Ry 2.12	9	77	51⅝	51	51	
39⅝	44	So Ry pfA 3		10	52⅝	52⅝	52	
6¼	5⅝	Sou Ry pf.60		15	6	5⅝	5	
27½	19½	SouUGs 1.60	8	7	26½	26¼	26	

(Continued on Page 10.)

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

ians Get -Million ern Loan

lled Biggest Bank Credit

V, April 11 (AP).—A nking consortium has lend $250 million to Union in the largest k credit ever extend- s country, a French eported today.

n agreement, signed , provides Eurodollar to be spent as the ee fit, with a floating te of one and one- cent over the prevail- inter-bank rate, said r, president of the financial engineering ee. The London rate y about 8 per cent, having a lifetime of e-half years, was made Frères, Banque Na- Paris and Morgan Trust, of New York, support of about international banks, said.

sources said the previ- st private bank loan e Russians was $100 gned earlier this year al Westminster Bank

Strings to Lean

re no strings attached an," Mr. Karr said, use the money as they said he did not know. Russians would spend but stressed that it necessarily be spent s with France.

Frères, based in Paris, consortium, and the banks will co-manage said the president of hich is half-owned by ères.

n coincides with the J.S. trade mission here, y Treasury Secretary imon, at a time when ns claim to be turning rd Western Europe for deals because of dis- n with American trade ing restrictions.

islation signed last De- limited Export-Import its for this country to on and tied most-favor- status for the Soviet liberalized emigration

Ford said in Wash- sterday that he would ess to pass a new bill g these restrictions as of improving détente he two countries.

on also said after ar- re yesterday that he e Ford administration bmit new trade pro- Congress by mid-year.

urr also announced that hotel group has signed llion contract to con- r hotels in the Soviet cluding Moscow's first luxury-class establish- 'I reported.

arr, who is also chair- Les Grands Hotels As- d the financing agree- signed yesterday. Three l be in Moscow and one rad. The group, which ly owned by Britain's ouses Forte, operates xury Plaza-Athénée and hotels, among others, arr said the Moscow uld be a 400-room five- wo 500-room three-star nents. The Leningrad also be three-star class rooms. They will be d with French labor in he 1980 Olympics, which rill host.]

Chrysler Computerizes Engines

By Richard Witkin

DETROIT, April 11 (NYT).—Chrysler Corp. has ordered into production for 1976 cars a radically modified computerized engine that does away with catalysts and improves fuel consumption, company officials said yesterday.

The so-called "lean burn" engine will be installed in at least 200,000 vehicles—standard-size Chryslers, Dodges and Plymouths—to be marketed starting in late fall. The innovation will not increase the price of the cars and, eventually, when production gets into full swing, it is expected to bring price savings, the company officials said.

Keys to the new system are: One, a pair of computers mounted under the hood, and two, the resulting ability to accomplish combustion of "lean" air-fuel mixtures. These are mixtures where the ratio of air to fuel is 18 or more to 1, instead of the conventional 15 or 16 to 1.

"This lean burning," said Charles Heinen, director of the project, "will give us a 5-percent or more improvement in fuel consumption, a less cluttered engine compartment, lower costs, a peppier car, and just as good driveability."

The Chrysler move represents one of the largest changes in engine technology made in the United States in recent decades. It is in line with the company's often stated antipathy to meeting legislated emission standards by the use of catalytic converters, installed on a great majority of 1975 cars, and other add-on devices.

Chrysler cars with the new engine will have no need for these add-ons or for the unleaded fuel that is required when using catalysts.

Both General Motors and Ford Motor have been working on similar systems, but neither has publicly evidenced anything like Chrysler's enthusiasm for this approach to the combined problems of pollution and fuel conservation.

"Up until now," said Mr. Heinen, whose title is director of vehicle emissions planning, "it has been impossible to mass produce engines that could run on this lean mixture, no matter where or how the car was driven. There are too many variables that can affect engine performance."

The computers, he explained, make it possible to handle all these variables with the essential split-second timing required.

Contained in a compact white box that measures only 10 x 3 1/4 x 2 1/2 inches, the computers are constantly fed data on such conditions as accelerator position, outside air temperature, and coolant temperature. Then they order individual spark plugs to ignite at the instant calculated to minimize emission of pollutants and to maximize miles per gallon.

Production of the major components of the new system, including the computers, will be done at Chrysler's plant in Huntsville, Ala., originally built for the manufacture of rockets and missiles. The company looks on the introduction of electronic spark plug timing as but one step in an evolutionary process that will take continually bolder advantage of the electronics revolution that received so much impetus from the space program.

In the development stage are such things as electronic chokes, fuel-metering devices and fine-tuned transmissions.

Despite Ideological Clash With West

Business Booms as Algeria Industrializes

By James Goldsborough

ALGIERS, April 11 (IHT).—Despite the ideological gulf between the Western world and the Democratic and Popular Algerian Republic, international business here is booming.

Even the United States, a frequent target for President Houari Boumedienne's political thrusts, is increasing its commercial presence here. In competition that frequently involves British, German, French, Japanese, Swedish, Italian and even Russian bidding, the United States has been holding its own.

Mr. Boumedienne has been saying for several years now that he wanted to end Algerian dependence on France, the former mother country. He has sought to diversify Algerian commerce, and this has opened the door to other countries.

That does not mean that France is being frozen out, quite the contrary. Many observers here believe that with the first signs of real economic troubles now showing here, France will be asked to save the Algerian experiment through providing most of the investment needed in coming years.

Experiment or gamble, Algeria set out four years ago on a breathtaking race toward industrialization. "They are trying to do in 10 years what took us 100," said a Western official here.

In 1973, when oil prices began to soar, the gamble appeared won. This year, with falling prices and production, it does not look so good.

Unprecedented Projects

Still, the race goes on to enter the industrial world before Algerian oil reserves give out by 1995. Some of the projects under negotiation or construction are unprecedented for a developing country of 15 million population and only $700 per year average income.

Algeria is negotiating an automobile plant to turn out 100,000 cars a year by 1980. Included in that negotiation are three French firms, two Japanese, plus General Motors and Volvo.

"What they will do with 100,000 cars a year I can't imagine," said a Westerner. "They will certainly try to sell them to other Third World countries, particularly in Africa, but I can't see those countries choosing Algerian cars over European."

Other projects now under way include steel plants, tire plants, plate glass factories and the huge gas liquefaction projects in which some $4 billion will be invested. The biggest, at Arzew, involves a $3-billion investment by El Paso Gas Co. of the United States.

Little Red Influence

In many ways the Algerian revolution is unique. There is little Communist influence here, and Algeria's dependence on foreign commerce and plans for industrialization do not permit the isolation some other revolutions enjoy, such as those in China or Cuba.

The Western influence is present everywhere, whether in the French language, U.S. television programs or international businessmen. Still, Mr. Boumedienne tries to keep that influence contained: Algerians are not supposed to socialize with Westerners, tourism is not actively encouraged and an "Arabization" of culture and education is under way.

An incessant propaganda campaign is waged through the state-controlled press, radio and television to tell the people that Algeria's salvation lies in pan-Arabism and Third World solidarity. Every Third World cause is defended in the banners that hang about the country, but when it comes to business the ideology is forgotten.

The Algerians see no contradiction and Westerners say they are extremely tough negotiators. Recently they adopted new tactics which have made negotiating even tougher.

Say They Were Gyped

Because of two troublesome projects, in which the Algerians claim they were quite frankly cheated, Algeria now negotiates for operational plants, rather than simply plants key in hand.

Problems with the French-built gas liquefaction plant at Skikda, which President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing visited today, and with a Soviet-built steel plant led to the changes.

This has made negotiations much tougher, for the finished product must be guaranteed, which involves considerable additional expense. To land a $230-million home electronics contract, the U.S. company General Telephone & Electronics agreed to an extensive training program for 160 Algerians in the United States. The GTE contract eventually will account for about two-thirds of the home electronics appliances turned out here.

The crash industrialization will continue, so long as money from the West is available. With one of the highest birth and investment rates in the world, Algeria is thinking more of tomorrow than today. For the present, life is hard. Once an agricultural country, Algeria last year spent $1 billion for agricultural imports, including $100 million for U.S. wheat.

Pirelli's Loss Reduced in '74

MILAN, April 11 (AP-DJ).—Industrie Pirelli's loss narrowed last year to 11.3 billion lire ($17.9 million) from 16.8 billion lire in 1973, the company reported today.

Pirelli said last year's results showed some improvement but "the progress was eroded by an exceptional increase in loan interest rates."

The company is calling a special shareholders' meeting to study the losses.

Nestlé Net Drops

VEVEY, Switzerland, April 11 (Reuters).—Nestlé Alimentana's net profit fell to 231.8 million Swiss francs ($89 million) in 1973 from 235.9 million francs in 1973, the company said today.

Group turnover rose to 16.624 million francs from 16.42 million. The company set an unchanged dividend of 65 francs.

Lay-Off Fund At GM to End This Month

Chrysler Compensation Has Already Finished

DETROIT, April 11 (AP).—General Motors Corp. said today its special unemployment benefit fund for laid-off production workers will be exhausted at the end of this month, affecting 70,000 workers.

In a joint announcement with th. United Auto Workers, GM said no supplemental unemployment benefits will be paid beginning the first week of May.

Chrysler Corp. mailed out its final checks today, cutting about 33,000 workers from the extra, company-paid, furlough income.

GM said 115,000 of its 430,000 production workers will be on indefinite layoff at the end of April. Of those, 45,000 would no longer be eligible for supplemental payments even if funds were available.

Each of the four U.S. auto companies makes payments into a supplemental fund to provide a financial cushion to the shock of layoffs. They are designed to provide furloughed employees almost 95 per cent of regular take-home pay when coupled with state-paid unemployment compensation.

The funds at Chrysler and GM have been drained by heavy payments to workers idled due to the sales slump. Officials at Ford and American Motors say there is no immediate threat to continued payments from their supplemental funds.

Layoffs at those companies have not been as prolonged as at GM or Chrysler.

GM said 20,000 of its workers have exhausted their eligibility for supplemental benefits, while 24,000 had less than one year's seniority and were not eligible.

Most auto workers lose about half their "layoff income" when the payments run out.

There are about 137,000 GM workers on layoff now, including 125,000 represented by the UAW. The layoffs are to drop to 115,000 by the end of this month.

Oil Is Struck In North Sea

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP-DJ).—Pan Ocean Oil Group said today it has discovered oil in the British North Sea about 175 miles northeast of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Stabilized flow rates through restricted chokes ranged up to 5,100 barrels of oil a day from one 12-foot perforated interval and 4,600 barrels of oil a day from a second 19-foot interval, Pan Ocean said.

Test data and sand properties indicate that the well is capable of flow rates in excess of 10,000 barrels a day, the company said.

Members of the group include Pan Ocean Oil (U.K.) Ltd., 40 per cent; Bow Valley Exploration (U.K.) Ltd., 35 per cent; Sunningdale Oils (U.K.) Ltd., 10 per cent; Siebens Oil & Gas (U.K.) Ltd., 10 per cent, and Saga Petroleum & Co., 5 per cent.

In addition, the British National Coal Board has an option to acquire a 20-per-cent interest in the bloc.

Copper Output Cutback Decided

PARIS, April 11 (AP-DJ).—The world's major copper exporting countries today announced an additional 5-per-cent production cutback, effective April 15.

The new cutback brings the total reduction of both production and exports to 15 per cent.

The decision was taken by the four members of CIPEC—Chile, Peru, Zambia and Zaire.

Zambian Minister of Mines and Industry Axon Soko told a news conference that the cutbacks, together with those decided by private producers that are not CIPEC members, would amount to an annual rate of 800,000 tons. He said it was difficult to estimate current world copper surpluses, with figures varying between 500,000 and 800,000 tons.



Karl-Ludwig Böhmer

People In Business

Essochem Europe Inc. has announced the appointment of Karl-Ludwig Böhmer as vice-president for the chemical specialties department. This is a new department, which Dr. Böhmer will take over from his post as managing director and marketing director of Esso Chemie GmbH. His successor will be Horst Assmann, who is presently sales manager for consumer and industry business for Esso AG.

* * *

Fred Steingraber, a vice-president of A.T. Kearney, Inc., has assumed responsibility for all operations of the international management consulting firm in Europe and the Middle East. He has been in Europe for the past seven years.

* * *

J. Clayton Stephenson has been elected chairman of Union Carbide Europe Inc. and will be resident in Geneva. Mr. Stephenson joined the company in 1954 after graduating from Yale, and has held various posts. A. A. Boehm, vice-chairman of Union Carbide Europe, will be transferring his office to New York in September.

* * *

At MacMillan Bloedel Europe, Wilhelm Peppler has been named chairman and chief executive officer. He will assume the duties of L. G. Harris, who will retire in June.

* * *

Duco Akkerman has been appointed general sales manager for Dow Chemical Europe, based in Horgen, Switzerland. Mr. Akkerman joined Dow in 1955 as a field salesman.

Swiss Bank Cuts Reserve Level on Alien Liabilities

ZURICH, April 11 (Reuters).—The Swiss national bank said it decided to cut minimum reserves on foreign liabilities by 300 million francs ($115 million), effective April 25.

The bank said the move is aimed at securing the adequate expansion of the money supply envisaged by the national bank in its money-policy target.

Money at the central bank created by dollar purchases for intervention purposes in January and February has been largely absorbed by foreign exchange sales in connection with capital export transactions and also by the minimum reserves increase at the end of February, the bank said.

The last change in minimum reserves on foreign liabilities was on Feb. 28, when the total was raised by about 500 million francs.

This was to freeze part of the total of around 1.2 billion francs created by the authorities' dollar support intervention between Jan. 6 and 22.

Russian Oil Output Up

MOSCOW, April 11 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union produced 120 millions tons of oil in the first three months of 1975, the official news agency Tass reported today. It said the figure was several million tons higher than for the same period last year.

Late Flurry of Trading Pushes N.Y. Stocks Up

NEW YORK, April 11 (IHT).—The stock market took most of today to digest gains of the previous two sessions, then in the final hour moved higher in a flurry of trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.21 points to 789.50. The index had been down in the early afternoon, after small gains in the morning. Advancing issues at the close led decliners by about an eight-to-five ratio.

Volume totaled 20.16 million shares compared with 24.99 million shares yesterday. Today's trading was sluggish most of the day, then began to pick up in late trading.

Brokers said the day was largely one of consolidation with profit-taking after the two days of runups on Wednesday and yesterday, when the Dow index climbed a total of 32.07 points.

Helping to cool the pace at the outset, some analysts said, was an easing of the bond market which had rallied the previous two days.

IBM fell 3 1/8 points to 205. The stock also fell yesterday after the company announced first-quarter net of $2.95 a share versus $2.94.

Airline issues were mostly lower. A report by the Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal said the rush by airlines to drop frills and discount some of their fares is increasing concern of Wall Street analysts over the industry's outlook.

American Airlines dropped 5/8 to 8 3/8, TWA 3/4 to 10, Eastern Airlines 3/8 to 5 3/8, Pan Am 1/8 to 4, United Airlines 1/8 to 20, and National Airlines 5/8 to 11.

Mobile home stocks were inexplicably active. Skyline rose 2 7/8 in heavy trading. Fleetwood Enterprises gained 2 3/8 to 14 7/8 and Champion Home Builders the most active stock on the American Stock Exchange, climbed 5/8 to 4 1/4. A block of 185,400 Champion Home shares was traded at 4, up 3/8. Total volume was 354,500 shares.

Abbott Labs climbed 1 5/8 to 69. The company said it sees a 15 to 19-per-cent gain in 1975 earnings.

Du Pont gained 3 1/4 to 113, Atlantic Richfield 1 1/8 to 84 3/8, Moore McCormack 2 5/8 to 61 7/8, Minnesota Mining 2 to 52 3/8 and Digital Equipment 2 1/8 to 98 1/8.

Dow Chemical rose 1 5/8 to 79 1/8, U.S. Steel 1 1/8 to 60, Bucyrus-Erie 1 to 35 3/4 and General Dynamics 2 1/2 to 37 1/4.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel gained 1 1/4 to 25 7/8. The company said United Steel Workers members returned to work at its Steubenville, Ohio, plant, ending a week-long strike.

P.H. Glatfelter moved up 7/8 to 27. Glatfelter reported higher first-quarter earnings.

Security Plastics rose 2 1/8 to 6 1/8. The company said it intends to tender for up to 200,000 of its shares at $7 each.

The American Stock Exchange closed up 0.52.

Active issues were Phoenix Steel, closing at 7 1/2, up 3/4, Pan Ocean Oil 12 1/2, up 1/2, Syntex 39, up 1 1/4 and Great Basins Petroleum 3 3/8, up 1/4.

The NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.75 to 78.94 on the over the counter market.

U.S. Money Supply Expands But Demand for Loans Drops

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply is continuing to grow at faster rates, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed yesterday.

The narrowly-defined money supply, which comprises currency in the public's hands plus balances in most checking accounts, expanded at an annual rate of 14 to 15 per cent in March, up from a 7-per-cent growth rate in February. In January, by contrast, the money supply—also known as M1—declined at a 9-per-cent rate.

For the four weeks ended April 2, the most recent date for which figures are available, the money supply averaged $287.3 billion, up from $284.5 billion a month earlier.

While the money supply is expanding faster, demand from commercial and industrial corporations for loans from major New York city banks continues to decline.

Business loans here dropped by $208 million in the most recent week, and loans in the week ended April 2, which had been reported slightly higher, were revised to show a $22-million decrease. Since Jan. 1, such loans have shrunk more than $2.87 billion, in marked contrast to their increase a year earlier of almost $2.5 billion.

During the banking week, the Treasury ran down its balances at Federal Reserve banks, a seasonal action prior to the April 15 federal income-tax payment date. By shifting its funds from the Federal Reserve to the commercial-banking system, the Treasury increases reserves.

The Fed has recently come into the money market on several occasions to offset these increases. The Fed's holdings of government securities declined more than $2.5 billion from Wednesday to Wednesday in this move to sop up reserves.

As the Treasury receives federal income taxes, its balances at Federal Reserve banks should be replenished, a shift that will tend to drain reserves from banks. In that case, the Fed might be expected to pump reserves into the banking system, an action that might lend support to the credit markets.

It is too soon to say, however, if these shifts will occur during the present banking week, which ends April 16, only one day after taxes are due. The low point for Treasury balances at Federal Reserve banks probably occurred either yesterday or will occur today, a spokesman for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said.

On Monday, purchasers of a $1.5-billion, 292-day Treasury bill issue are scheduled to pay for and take delivery of the securities. Their payments, too, will help to replenish the Federal government's balances at Federal Reserve banks.

Company Reports

Akzona

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	148.7	192.4
Profits (millions)...	—1.2*	10.99
Per Share	—0.10*	0.88

* Loss

Great Western Financial

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	96.4	90.7
Profits (millions)...	7.3	8.99
Per Share	0.49	0.60

Crown Zellerbach

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	65.6	76.5
Profits (millions)...	2.8	5.4
Per Share	0.35	0.68

Wells Fargo

First Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)...	13.2	9.96
Per Share	0.68	0.51

West German Output

BONN, April 11 (Reuters).—West German industrial production fell by 8.6 per cent in February from the same month last year, but was up 7.4 per cent from January 1975, the Economics Ministry said. The industrial production index (base 1970) stood at a provisional 104 at the end of February against 113 last year and 97 in January, 1975.

Syria Gets Saudi Loan

DAMASCUS, April 11 (Reuters).—Saudi Arabia will lend Syria $220 million to build a factory for smelting scrap iron, a fertilizer plant and a plant to make steel pipes, an official announcement said here yesterday. Saudi Arabia will give the loan over three years and Syria will repay it interest free over 13 years beginning in 1983.

FOR SALE BY TENDER
ASSETS OF BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

terling Bank and Trust Co. Ltd and The International Bank located in the Cayman Islands, B.W.I., are compulsory winding-up under the supervision of the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands. The llowing assets of the banks are offered for sale:

a) INTERBANK HOUSE, Grand Cayman.
1,000 sq. ft. of air conditioned office space—luxuriously carpeted and partly furnished. Former banking group headquarters, located on 39,000 sq. ft. of land across from fabulous Seven Mile Beach. Suitable for single or multiple tenant office, as medical clinic, restaurant, or as single storey resort motel.

b) THE WATLER BUILDING, Grand Cayman
3,250 sq. ft. of office space located central George Town on 30,000 sq. ft. of waterfront property overlooking harbour. Planning permission to renovate. Would make excellent general offices, restaurant and shop space.

c) GOVERNOR'S HARBOUR, Grand Cayman
Major subdivision of 78 acres of canal front property in Grand Cayman. Sea wall completed and Central water and sewage services available.

(d) MITCHELLS CREEK GARDENS Grand Cayman
A joint venture with a U.S. developer of a condominium apartment development, estimated to realise U.S. $450,000.

(e) LAND IN TOLUCA, Mexico
50 acres of land, well located near centre of Toluca, a fast growing industrial town 45 miles from Mexico City. Suitable for subdivision for low and medium priced housing. Development permit available.

(f) LAND IN Haiti.
75% interest in 25 acres of beachfront property near Port-au-Prince. Zoned for hotel and apartment development. Suitable for major hotel chain franchise.

(g) CATTLE BREEDING FARM, Canada.
387 acres of farm land strategically located within 8 miles of Quebec City, Canada. Sale includes 115 head of Maine-Anjou and Charolais cattle and completely equipped farm.

(h) BANK RECEIVABLES.
The receivables of the two banks, estimated to realise up to U.S. $1,000,000.

(i) CAYMAN MORTGAGE COMPANY
Specialising in mortgages in the Cayman Islands. Book value in excess of U.S. $800,000.

(j) OTHER ASSETS
Miscellaneous items including small parcels of real estate, unlisted securities, sundry furnishings and equipment, etc.

The foregoing assets may be purchased individually or as a collective package by tender to reach the Official Liquidators by noon 4 May 1975. The Official Liquidators reserve the right to refuse any tender.
Detailed specifications and instructions on the form of tender can be obtained by forwarding a bank draft for the following amounts: (quoted in U.S. dollars)

(a)	$25	(f)	$50
(b)	$25	(g)	$50
(c)	$75	(h)	$50
(d)	$50	(i)	$50
(e)	$50	(j)	$10

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		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6950	Abby Glen	298	295	296	+ 2
5425	Abitibi	$ 9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
1100	Acklands	$ 13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
2453	Acres Ltd	$ 8½	7⅞	8½	+ ⅛
2000	Agnico E	$ 5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
1050	Agra Ind	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
11076	Alta Gas A	$ 12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
240	Alta Nat	$ 20¼	20	20¼	— ¼
325	Algo Cent	$ 13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
100	Alliance B	455	455	455	+ 5
600	Argus C pr	$ 15	14½	14½	— ½
4075	Atco A	$ 17	16½	17	+ ½
1740	BP Can	$ 12	11¾	11¾	
2600	Banister C	$ 5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
5442	Bank N S	$ 42¾	42½	42¾	+ ¼
9379	Bell Canad	$ 46⅝	46⅜	46½	+ ⅛
2738	Beth Cop A	$ 10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
1225	Block Bros	315	310	315	+ 5
2000	Bovis Cor	115	115	115	+ 5
8370	Bralor Res	135	130	135	+ 5
577	Bramalea	$ 5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
23192	Brameda	85	75	81	+ 7
200	Brenda M	415	410	415	
100	BC Forest	$ 15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
3040	BC Phone	$ 11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
10290	Brunswk	395	380	390	+10
670	Budd Auto	$ 5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
2919	Burns Fds	$ 11	10¾	10¾	— ½
2051	Cad Frvw	$ 13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
1335	Cal Pow	$ 24½	24½	24½	— ¼
1420	Camflo	$ 13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
4450	Campau A	$ 6⅛	5⅞	6	
100	C Pakrs C	$ 18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
250	Cna Perm	$ 17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
107800	C Tung	315	300	315	+15
200	C Cablesy	$ 13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
2250	Cdn Cel	$ 5½	5¼	5⅜	
2490	C Imp Bank	$ 24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
676	C Ind Gas	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
4881	Cdn Tire A	$ 43¾	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅜
1000	Canbra	330	310	330	+30
100	Candel Oil	$ 8	8	8	— ¼
1245	Celanese	395	390	395	+ 5
6365	Chieftan D	$ 7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
100	CHUM	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
800	Coch Will	119	118	118	+ 2
3400	Con Bldg	275	271	271	+ 4
13350	Con Distrb	$ 5⅝	5	5½	— ¼
1193	Cons Gas	$ 14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
200	Conwest	325	325	325	— 5
1200	Craigmt	420	410	420	+ 5
1850	Crush nll	$ 6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
255	Denison	$ 44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
4300	Dinckns	$ 8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
1725	Dofasco	$ 24½	24½	24½	
1035	Dom Store	$ 18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
45	Du Pont	$ 19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
12775	Dylex L A	$ 7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
1209	East Mal	375	370	375	— 5
7765	Falcon C	$ 6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
5281	Falcon	$ 35	34⅜	35	+ 1
400	Fed Ind A	400	400	400	
200	Francana	$ 10¼	10¼	10¼	
400	Fraser A	$ 19	19	19	— 1
750	Fruehauf	$ 7⅛	7	7	— ¼
10000	Gen Distrb	$ 8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
25800	Gnt Masct	59	53	59	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 11, 1975

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4350	Gibraltar	$ 5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
500	Granduc	128	128	128	
1095	Gt Oil Sds	$ 7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
11250	GL Paper	$ 18¾	18½	18½	
11086	Greyhnd	$ 16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
260	Guar Trst	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1150	Hawker S	5	495	495	— 5
600	Hayes D A	480	475	480	
8200	Houston O	132	125	130	+ 5
1500	H Bay Co	$ 17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
1290	Huron Erl	$ 24¼	23½	24¼	
925	IAC	$ 19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
400	Inland Gas	$ 8⅝	8¼	8¼	
8115	Intpr Pipe	$ 13	12⅞	13	
900	Inv Grp A	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
900	Jannock	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
42890	Kaiser Re	$ 9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
1250	Kaps Tran	255	250	255	+ 5
50	Kelsey H	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16713	Kerr A A	$ 13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
432	Koffler	370	370	370	+ 5
1290	Labatt A	$ 17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅜
200	Lab Min	$ 25	25	25	+ ½
2222	LOnt Cem	440	335	340	
2080	LL Lac	166	160	160	—10
3862	Lob Co A	$ 7	7	7	
4106	Lob Co B	$ 7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
330	Loeb M	320	320	320	
270	Mclan H A	$ 7	7	7	+ ¼
15325	MB Ltd	$ 23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
1200	Madsen	53	53	53	— 2
4651	Mattgml	$ 16½	16⅜	16½	
100	Microsyst	290	290	290	—20
16334	Moore	$ 44⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
50	Murphy	465	465	465	
675	Nat Trust	$ 17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
12495	Noranda A	$ 37	35¾	36⅞	+ ⅜
1668	Nor Elect	$ 23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
1615	OSF Ind	390	385	390	+ 5
1100	Orchan	310	310	310	+10
1578	Oshawa A	$ 5¼	5½	5½	
1851	Pamour	$ 8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5445	PanCan P	$ 12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
16	Patino N V	$ 15⅛	15	15⅛	
100	Pembin A	200	200	200	
1014	Pine Point	$ 32	31⅝	32	— ⅛
3629	Placer	$ 18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
2901	Que Sturg	450	450	450	—10
1500	Rayrock	85	83	85	+ 2
1150	Reed Pslr A	$ 6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
9413	Revnu Prp	109	106	107	— 2
10	Rothman	$ 12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
1800	Scotts	$ 6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
10234	Shell Can	$ 15⅝	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
10216	Sherritt	$ 6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
10750	Siebens	$ 10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ½
100	Sigma	$ 29	29	29	
4853	Simpsons	$ 8⅝	8¼	8¼	
2040	Simpson S	$ 10¼	10¼	10¼	
1150	Salter Stl	$ 10½	10⅜	10⅜	
3000	Slat W Can	$ 6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
2425	Southm A	$ 26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
200	St Brodcst	$ 9	9	9	
6095	Stelco A	$ 28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2600	Steep R	118	113	113	— 5
95850	Sundale O	$ 5⅜	465	5¼	+65
1500	Teck Cor A	265	250	260	+22
1299	Teck Cor B	225	215	225	+15
100	Teledyne	450	450	450	+10
682	Texaco	$ 31¾	31½	31⅞	— ½
9500	Thom N A	$ 12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
2731	Tor Dm Bk	$ 40½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
400	Traders A	$ 12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
1495	Trans Mt	$ 10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ¼
4161	TrCan PL	$ 10¾	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
935	Un Carbid	$ 21	21	21	
6933	Un Gas	$ 7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1600	U Keno	$ 9⅛	9	9	
18100	U Siscoe	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
4599	Upp Can	110	110	110	
25	Van Der	355	355	355	
7250	Voyager P	$ 7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1225	Weldwod	$ 9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
933	Wstburne	$ 8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
1675	West Mine	230	226	226	— 3
1150	Westnhse	$ 15	14¾	15	+1⅛
270	Weston	$ 20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
4500	Willroy	150	146	146	— 8
900	Woodwd A	$ 22⅜	22	22	+ ⅛
1500	Yk Bear	211	206	210	
2750	Yukon C	95	95	95	+ 5

Total sales 2,704,211 shares

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4030	Algoma	$ 27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
3123	Bank Mont	$ 14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
400	Basic Res	460	450	450	—10
100	Bombard	295	295	295	+10
100	Can Cement	$ 10½	10½	10½	
2700	Cdn Indust	$ 18½	18½	18½	+ ¾
1425	Cdn Int Pow	$ 12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
100	Canron	$ 16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
200	Con Bath	$ 22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
636	Dom Bridge	$ 23½	23½	23½	+ ⅞
600	Fncl Col	179	179	179	+ ¼
120	Ivaco	$ 12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1100	Molson A	$ 18	17⅞	18	
2500	Molson B	$ 16½	16½	16½	
100	Mont Trust	$ 12¾	12¾	12¾	— ½
100	Power Cp	$ 9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
6321	Price Co	$ 14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
843	Royal Bank	$ 31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ¼
615	Steinberg A	$ 19½	19½	19½	

Total sales 647,365 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	93.20	93.10	94.50	77.00
Brussels	125.55	124.20	127.37	108.43
Frankfurt	142.59	141.68	142.59	110.36
London 30	295.50	294.40	317.70	148.00
London 500	123.39	122.81	134.49	63.49
Milan	98.16	97.31	108.86	85.98
Paris	131.50	131.60	131.60	99.70
Sydney	343.37	338.43	369.48	289.88
Tokyo (n)	321.01	321.50	324.84	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4461.16	4461.86	4494.03	3527.04
Zurich	261.30	259.00	261.80	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German marks	Swiss francs	£
7 D.	5⅛- 5⅝	2¾- 3¼	3 - 3½	10 -10¼
1 M.	5⅝- 6⅛	3⅜- 3⅞	3¼- 3¾	11¼-11¾
3 M.	6¼- 7¼	3⅞- 4⅜	4¼- 4¾	11⅞-12⅜
6 M.	7½- 8	4¾- 5¼	5¾- 6¼	13 -13½
1 Y.	7⅞- 8⅛	5⅜- 6⅛	6 - 6½	13¼-14

Currency Rates

April 11, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4330	5.7350	101.98*	57.41*	38.27y	—	6 8910*	96.6750*	43.93*
Brussels (c)	35.326	83.395	14.51*	8.335	5.57*	14.5315	—	13.7525	6.36
Frankfurt	2.3860	5.6380	—	56.22	3.703x	98.06*	6.758*	92.83*	43.09*
London (z)	2.36355	—	5.6335	10.0025	1,501	5.74575	83.475	6.0675	13.09
Milan	635.00	1501.45	266.60	150.10	—	261.69	18.025	247.23	114.75
Paris	4.2250	10.0030	177.650*	—	6.6750x	174.450*	12.0050*	164.250*	75.925*
Zurich	2.57	6.0754	107.75*	60.74*	0.4047*	105.82*	7.27*	—	46.3*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.5475; Escudo: 24.735; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.39; Schilling: 16.92; Sw. krona: 3.9875; Yen: 290.925; Belgian financial franc: 36.325.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	43.70
Albert Heijr	92.50
Algembank	325
Amrobank	79.50
A'dam	169.50
Fokker	46.80
Heineken	146
H.V.A.	58.10
Holl-Am-H	59.40
Hoogovens	58.10
K.L.M.	56
Philips new	28
Robeco	168
Rolinco	117
Royal Dutch	84.70
Unilever	107.80
Van Ommer	282
Ver Mach	184

Brussels

Arbed	4,440
Brux-Lamb	1,980
Cock Ougree	1,324
Electrobel	5,580
GB-Inno-BM	2,225
Hoboken	3,850
Pétrofina	4,670
Ph. Gevaert	1,220
Soc. Générale	2,600
Solvay	2,585
Un Minière	1,414

Frankfurt

AEG	83.30
BASF	160
Bayer	130.70
Commerzbk	219.50
Cont Gummi	79
Daimler	314.50
Demag	188
DutBank	339.50
DresdeBk	254.50
Gels Aktier	86.50
Hoesch	58.80
Karlsdt	451
Kaufhof	270
KHD	132.50
Lufthansa	67
Mannesmann	254.50
Metallgesell	262
Neckermann	121
Rheinstahl	64.50
RWE new	126
Schering	432
Siemens	281.20
Thyssen	86.50
Veba	123.80
Volkswagen	114.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.88
Anglo-Am	£44.00
Barclay Bk	2.34
Beecham Gr	2.15
BICC	1.14
Boots	1.83
Bowater	1.19
Brit-Am Tob	2.98
Brit. Oxyg	0.38
Brit. Pet	3.48
BLMC	0.07¾
Burmah	0.34½
CadburySct	0.42
Chartered	1.40
Courtaulds	1.08½
Daggafont	0.13
DeBeer D	2.43
Decca Rec	1.78
Distillers	1.16
Dunlop	0.45
E Muslind	1.11
GEC	1.12
FreeStGed	£26.50
GKN	2.13
Glaxo Gr	4.02
Gt Un St	1.62
Guinness	0.97
Hawker-Sidd	2.85
Hudson Bay	£11.75
Imp Chem	2.20
Imps	0.59
Mar&Spen	1.95
MetalBox	2.15
Nichols	0.47
Plessey	0.72
Rand Mines	2.52
Rank Org	1.68
Royal Dutch	£24.50
R.T.Z.	1.45
Shell	2.24
Thorn (A)	1.48
Tube Invest	2.14
Union Carb	4.47
Vickers	1.26
War L3½	£25⅝
West Deep	£19.00
West Drief	£45⅝
West Hold	£44⅛
West Min	1.53
Woolworth	0.40
ZCI	0.61

Milan

Bastogi	1,545
Erba	3,600
Ercole Marell	656
Fiat	1,154
Finsider	351
Generali	65,400
IFI	2,570
Italgas	575.50
Italsider	642
LaRinas	102.50
Montedis	690
Olivetti	1,169
Pirelli	788
Snia Visco	1,625
Terni	73

Paris

Air Liquide	354.80
Alimentaire	70.60
BSN	575
Carrefour	2,205
Cim Lafarge	184
Citroën	40.50
Cie Bancaire	443
CFP	135
CGE	316
CCF	134.20
Ferodo	299
L'Oréal	886
Mach Bull	36.20
Michelin	1,095
Moët-Henn	551
Moulinex	320
Nickel (Le)	86.80
Paribas	169
PUK	129
Penarroya	58.60
Perrier	117
Peugeot	270
Rh Poulenc	145.30
Saclior	88.60
St Gobain	140.80
Suez	258.50
Télémécan.	972
Thomson	196.10
Usinor	92.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,230
B Boveri	1,165
Ciba-Geigy	1,585
Cr Suisse	2,650
Fischer	585
HofRocheN	9,600
Nestlé	3,005
Sandoz	1,980
Sté B Suisse	521
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	2,935

Tokyo Exchange

April 11, 1975

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	255
Canon	212
Dai Nip. Print.	436
Fuji Bank	368
Fuji Photo	350
Hitachi	170
Honda Motor	640
C. Itoh	450
Japan Air L.	1,640
Kansai El. P.	715
Kao Soap	360
Kirin Brewery	311
Komatsu	311
Kubota	322*XD
Matsu E. Ind.	529
Matsu E. Wks.	525
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	135
Mitsubi Corp.	423
Mitsui Co.	463
Mitsukoshi	469
Nippon Elec.	187
Sharp	243
Shiseido	1,090
Sony Corp.	2,900
Sumitomo Bk.	380
Taisho Marine	310
Takeda Chem.	245
Teijin	163
Tokio Marine	528
Toray	156
Toyota Motor	590

*Ex rights.

Market Summary

April 11, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Occiden Pet	316,600	15¼	+ ⅞
FedNat Mtg	247,900	15½	+ ⅜
Howrd John	232,100	12	+1⅛
Un Carbide	184,500	60¾	+ ⅝
Gulf Wnlnd	171,600	34¼	+ ½
Chrysler	168,000	10¼	+ ⅜
Hous Fabric	160,000	7½	— ¼
Searle GD	155,200	19⅛	+ ⅜
Fleetw Ent	151,700	14⅞	+2⅛
LTV Corp	151,000	16¼	+1½
Skyline Cp	146,100	21⅞	+2⅞
Westgh El	140,600	14⅞	+ ¼
Monsanto	132,000	62¼	+2⅜
Gulf Resrc	130,400	16	+1¾
Hercule Inc	126,100	27½	+1½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	20.16	24.90
Advances	845	962
Declines	521	461
Unchanged	404	386
Total issues	1770	1809
New 1975 highs	122	133
New 1975 lows	10	16

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Champ Ho	354,500	4¼	+ ⅜
Phoenix Stl	64,200	7½	+ ¾
PanOcean O	61,700	12½	+ ½
Syntex Corp	52,400	39	+ ¼
Gt Bas Pet	50,100	3⅜	+ ¼
Sambos Rst	45,300	16⅞	+1⅛
Gearhart	37,600	23⅞	+ ¾
Mitgo Elect	33,700	14	+1⅛
Westates P	33,400	6⅞	
Fly Dia Oil	32,100	17	+ ⅜

Approx total stock sales 2,710,000
Stock sales year ago Closed

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
81.24	80.50	81.25	+0.52

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	782.62	792.24	775.81	789.50	+ 8.21
20 Trn	165.48	166.50	162.90	164.50	— 0.98
15 Utl	75.86	76.56	75.09	75.98	+ 0.44
65 Stk	242.35	244.86	239.79	243.36	+ 1.49

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
500 Stocks	84.68	82.93	84.18	+0.41
425 Industrials	95.16	93.19	94.62	+0.48
15 Railroads	38.46	37.78	38.14	—0.03
60 Utilities	38.57	37.76	38.18	+0.10

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	44.61	44.31	44.61	+0.25
Industrials	49.34	48.95	49.34	+0.32
Transportation	31.42	31.27	31.39	—0.25
Utilities	30.06	30.00	30.06	+0.04
Finance	47.02	46.79	47.02	+0.41

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 10	258,453	439,041	4,891
April 9	210,002	352,729	4,366
April 8	200,060	337,803	2,785
April 7	208,637	376,887	2,695
April 4	195,075	316,390	3,314
April 3	180,902	309,341	1,944

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the semiannual Report for the six months ended September, 1974, of Casio Computer Co., Ltd., will be available in Amsterdam at Bank Mees & Hope N.V. and further at: Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, April 9th, 1975.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

April 11, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	172.50	171.90	—0.60
Zurich	172.50	172.25	—0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	173.36	174.20	—1.43

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).		
Indexed value	1,146.66	—6.67

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Drexel Burnham — International Bankers.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	99¾	100¾
Amax 8-76	100½	101½
Amax 8¾-86	97¼	98¼
Asahi 10¼-80	103	104
ASEA 8½-86	91¾	92¾
Ashland 8-87	89	90
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	102¼	103¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92	93
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99½	100½
BFCE 9-82	98¾	99¾
Barclay Bk 8¼-86	93½	95½
Bergen 8-87	91¾	92¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	99¾	100¾
Borregaard 8¾-86	93½	94½
Burlingt 7¾-87	87½	88½
CN PTT 8-86	94	95
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97	98
Carrier 8-87	88	89
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	93¼	94¼
CN Rhone 10-80/82	101	102
Cons Food 7½-91	82¾	83¾
Conoco 8-86	92½	93½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	92	93
Copen Coun 7¾-87	82¼	83¼
Copen Tel 8½-86	92¾	93¾
Corning 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Dana 8-87	89	90
Denmark 9-82	101	102
Denmark 7½-90	83¾	84¾
Dow Cor 8½-86	98	99
Dupont 7½-78	100	101
E.D.F. 8½-86	97	98
EIB 7½-85	99	100
Ericsson 9¼-85	100	101
Esso 7½-76	99¼	100¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	95¾	96¾
First Chic 7-80	94	95
Gen Cable 8¾-87	85	86
Gen Mills 8-86	92¾	93¾
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101½	102½
Gen Mot 8¼-86	100	101
G.H.H. 7¾-88	84½	85½
Granges 8½-89	87¾	90¾
GTE 8¼-86	93¾	94¾
Haas 8-78	100¾	101¾
Haas 8¼-86	98½	99½
Helsinki 8¾-86	93¼	94¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	94	95
Kimberley 8½-86	98	99
Marubeni 9¾-82	100½	101½
Michelin 7½-88	82	83
Monsanto 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	90	91
NrgKomBk 7½-87	84½	85½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	96½	97½
Ontario 8¼-86	97½	98½
Oslo 8¼-86	93	94
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	98	99
Owens Corn 9-86	98¾	99¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
Pac.Light 8-88	89¼	90¼
Papua 9½-83	99¼	100¼
Pennwalt 8-87	88½	89½
PhilMorris 8-78	101¾	102¾
PhilMorris 8½-86	99¼	100¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¾-86	97	98
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	86¾	87¾
Queensld 8½-86	92	93
Ralston 7½-87	88½	89½
Richardson 8¾-85	99	100
S.A.S. 8-85	88¼	89¼
Scanraff 8⅝-88	93¼	94¼
Scott 8¾-86	98¼	99¼
Shell 8-86	93	94
Shell 7½-87	90½	91½
Singer 11-77	100½	101½
Skandin. 10¼-81	102¾	103¾
SNCF 9¼-81	99¾	100¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	100¼	101¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	98	99
Sybron 8-87	89	90
Tenneco 7½-79	97	98
Tenneco 7¾-87	82¼	83¼
Textron 7¾-87	82¼	83¼
Tokyo Cor. 10¼-81	101½	102½
TokyoCur 8¾-88	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	93	94
Transocean 7½-87	89½	90½
T.R.W. 8¾-8	92½	93½
Union Oil 7-79	98¼	99¼
Union Oil 7½-87	88½	89½
Utah 8-87	90¾	91¾
Volvo 9½-85	98½	99½
Volvo 8-87	88¾	89¾
Ashland 5-88	72	74
Beatrice 6¼-91	101	103
Beatrice 4½-92	86	88
Borden 6¼-91	98	100
Borden 5-92	88	90
BroadHale 4¾-87	69	71
Carnation 4-88	83	85
Chevron 5-88	86½	88½
Chrysler 4¾-88	54½	56½
Chrysler 5-88	59	61
Cont Tel 5½-88	82½	84½
Cumm In 6¼-88	81	83
Dart Ind 4¾-88	75	77
EastKodak 4½-88	105½	107½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	81½	83½
Firestone 5-88	77	79
Ford 6-86	81½	83½
Ford 5-88	70½	72½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-87	85	87
Gen Food 4¾-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-82	81½	83½
Gillette 4¾-87	76½	78½
Gould 5-87	72	74
Halliburt 4½-87	109½	111½
Honeywell 6-86	74	76
ITT 4¾-87	68	70
I.S.E. 6¼-89	83½	85½
McDerm 4¾-87	112½	114½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	112½	114½
Nabisco 5¼-88	87½	89½
Owens Ill 4½-87	80	82
Penney JC 4½-87	93	95
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	93	95
R.C.A. 5-88	73½	75½
Revlon 4⅜-87	91½	93½
Sperry 4¾-88	82½	84½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	85	87
Texaco 4½-88	70	72
UnCarb 4¾-82	105½	107½
WarnLam 4½-87	90	92
WarnLam 4¾-88	79	81
Xerox 5-88	70½	72½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Am Tob 5¼-88	105	107

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.38	87.31	95.42
Previous	97.39	87.31	95.07

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices April 11, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	27⅛	27⅝
1st Bk Sy	26½	27½
1stEmp S	11¾	12½
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Hartf NC	15⅝	16¼
Midl Bks	22½	23¼
Shaw Mos	31	32½
U Va Bks	14¼	14¾
Va N Bnk	15½	16½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19⅝	20¼
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AID Inc	2¼	3¼
AVM Cp	2¾	3½
Acushnt	10½	12
Addisn W	8¼	9¼
Adv Ros	1⅛	1⅞
Alberts	3	5½
Alico Inc	7⅞	8⅜
Allyn Bac	5½	5½
A El Lab	1½	1¾
Am Exp	37⅛	33⅝
Am Finl	11⅞	12¼
Am Furn	3	3⅝
Am Greet	18	18½
Am Telev	9⅜	10⅜
Am Weld	8	8¾
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	3⅜	3⅝
Anheus B	36	36½
Ard May	1⅞	2⅛
ArkWtG	15½	16
Arrow H	17	17¾
Arvida	7⅞	8
AsCC Bof	12¾	13
AtlGas Lt	13	13⅛
Baird At	2¾	3⅛
Ball PntC	5½	6⅛
Bang Hy	10¾	11½
Bkam Rlt	6⅞	7⅞
Bassett F	14	14⅝
Bayls Mk	9	9½
Beeline F	4⅞	5⅛
Betz Lab	40½	41¼
Bibb Co	6	6½
Bird Son	35¼	36¼
Birtchr	1⅜	2½
Blck Hills	27¼	28¼
Bonza Int	1⅞	2⅛
Booz AH	3¾	4¼
Braden	7⅛	8
Brinks	12½	12⅝
Brks Sca	13	13¼
Brwning	3⅛	3⅜
Buckb M	5¼	5¾
Buckeye	6¼	6¾
Burn Sim	4	4½
CalWSv	25	26
Campl Ch	1⅝	2
Conrad H	1	1⅜
Cap Swst	4¾	5¼
Capin Air	⅝	⅞
Cap Tec	3	3¼
Care Cp	1¼	
CenVt PS	10	10½
Chm Lea	8	9
Chesa Ut	8½	9½
Chl Brids	78½	80
ChrisSe	109	113
Circle F	1¾	2½
CitznUt A	26⅞	27⅜
CitznUt B	24¾	25½
Clark Mt	27	28
Clow Cp	9⅜	10¼
Colu Vent	3	4
Com Clr	15¼	16½
Coml Sh	20½	22
Comw Pa	22	22¾
Con Pap	38½	39½
Craw Co	16	17½
Cross Co	13½	14
Collr Fed	2	2¾
Danly M	5¼	6
Data Dsn	1⅞	2¼
Data Hnd	11½	12
Davt Inc	20	22
Decor In	2½	3
DeKlb Ag	36	37
Delhi Oil	2⅜	2⅞
DeLux C	27¾	28½
Det CanT	11	12
Det IntBr	27½	28½
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	10¼	11
Dixn Cru	16	17
Docutel	3¾	4⅛
Dollar G	6⅛	6½
Dorch G	7⅝	7⅝
Dow Jone	28	29
Doyle DB	9	9½
Dunkin D	3⅛	3½
Duriron	13¾	14¼
Eberln In	2¼	3
Econ Lab	34⅛	34⅞
ElPas El	9¼	10⅛
Elba Syst	6¼	7¼
Elder Be	4¼	5
Elec Nucl	6	6½
Elec Mod	1¼	1¾
Energy C	4⅛	4⅞
Entwistl	2	2¼
Equty Oil	14⅛	14⅞
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	17½	18¼
Fab Tek	1	1⅜
Fingrht	2	2⅞
Fst Bost	13¾	19½
Flcknr	16½	17
Fla WatU	1⅛	1¼
Forest O	9⅝	10
Frmigh	¾	1⅛
Fotomat	6⅛	6⅝
Frkln Cp	2⅞	3⅜
Frnkln El	3⅞	4⅜
Frnd Ice	22¾	23½
Gov EFin	7¾	10
Graph Cn	15	15¾
Green Mt	5⅝	6¼
Grey Adv	6⅛	7¼
W THGIR	2⅜	7¼
Gulf Intst	6¼	6¾
Gyrodn	3⅝	4⅛
Harper R	7¾	8¼
Henred F	13	13¾
Holobm	1⅜	2
Hoover	14⅜	15⅜
Horiz Res	4¾	5¼
Huck Mfg	4¾	5⅜
Huds ap	17½	19
Hyatt Cp	5⅞	6¼
Hyatt Int	5⅛	5⅝
Ind Nuclr	3¾	4¼
Infro Ind	1⅝	1⅞
Infrmk In	1¼	1¾
Infrmt G	11¾	12¼
InBk Wsh	3⅜	3⅝
IaSou Ut	22¾	23¼
Jamsby	2	8
Jiffy Fds	¾	1⅛
Joslyn M	5	5¾
KMS Ind	3⅛	4
Kaisr Stl	28⅞	29¾
KaisStl pf	18⅜	19¼
Kalvar	3½	3¾
Kaman A	14¾	15¾
Kampg A	5⅛	5⅝
Kale Gre	1	1½
Kaysam	⅞	1⅛
Kear Tr	4⅛	4½
Kelly Svc	10¾	11½
Keuff Ess	15⅝	16⅜
Keye Flo	14	14½
Key CusF	3⅛	3⅝
King Int	2⅞	3⅞
Knap Vog	14	15
Lance In	24	24¾
Land Res	⅞	1⅛
Leedy Co	1¾	2¼
Lin Bcast	5⅞	6⅛
Loblaw	4⅛	6½
Log Etrn	2⅛	2⅝
Madisn G	11	11½
Mai Rlty	1⅜	1⅝
Malbrt	48¼	49
Manor C	1⅝	2⅝
Marlt Frt	6½	7
Maui LP	8½	9
McCor	33½	34¾
McQuay	9½	10¼
Measur	19⅝	20⅛
Medirn	35¼	36
Merid In	1⅝	2
Midisx W	12½	12¾
Midld Ca	1⅛	1⅜
Midw Gt	13¾	14¾
Millipr	50	52
Miner In	3	3½
Minn Gas	16¼	18⅜
Mss Vl G	11⅞	12⅜
Mrs S Pie	1¾	9½
Mont Col	4⅜	4⅝
Moore P	7½	8¼
Moore S	12⅝	14¼
Motch M	3¼	4¼
Mot Club	3⅞	4⅜
Mueller	8	9½
Narag Cp	4	4¼
Nat SO	8	8¾
Nat Lib	2½	2⅞
N Patent	7	7⅜
N SecRsh	3⅞	4⅜
Natnw Rl	3¼	4½
NJ Nat G	11½	12½
Nielsn A	19⅝	20⅛
Nielsn B	19⅞	20⅜
NoCor Gs	3¾	3⅛
N Eur Oil	22	22½
Norlrp Kl	21¼	22
NW NatG	7½	7⅞
NW PuSv	17	17½
Noxel Cp	16¾	17⅛
Oglivy M	22	22¾
Ohio Ferr	12¼	13
Oil Shale	3	3¼
Ormont	4⅛	4⅝
Otter TP	16⅞	17⅜
Over NA	2	2⅜
Pabst Br	28 4	28¾
PacGa R	22¼	23
Pakco	1	1⅜
Park Dr	20⅝	20⅞
Parks H	2⅜	2⅞
Pauley P	3⅛	3⅝
Peerl Mf	11	11¾
Pa Enter	12¼	12¾
PnzlOff B	5⅛	6⅝
Pepsi BW	4⅞	5¼
Petrolit	66	67½
Petlibon	1⅞	12¾
Philip L	11½	11¾
Piedmt A	4⅜	5¼
Pinkrtn	33¾	34½
Pion HIB	25½	26
Pistilin	2⅜	3⅜
Possis Cp	3	3¾
Progrp	1⅜	2¼
Pub S NC	9⅛	9½
P Bennet	37⅜	38⅛
PulD Cap	3⅞	4⅛
Qual Inns	2¾	3⅛
Ragen Pr	3⅛	4
Rahall C	4	4½
Raych Cp	212	217
Raymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	3⅛	5⅛
Read Ex	39⅛	39½
Robin M	8¼	9¼
Roberts J	3⅝	4⅛
Rosolon	3¼	4
Rouse	3⅜	3⅞
Rus Stov	13¾	14½
Sadlier	1⅝	2⅛
Scan Dat	1⅞	1⅝
Scripps H	17	18
Sels Delt	2¼	2⅝
Seneca F	3	3½
Seven U	34	34½
Snap Tls	32½	32½
Solid Sta	9	10
S Cal Wat	11½	12
Sw Gs Cp	8	8⅝
Sw El Sv	13½	14¼
Standyn	16½	17¼
Std Regls	16½	17¼
Stan HPd	8½	10
Sterlg Str	3⅝	4¼
Strawb Cl	19½	21
Sugdal F	2⅛	2⅝
Super El	4¾	5⅛
TIME DC	4	4½
Tampax	37	38
Tayir Wl	18⅞	19⅝
Tech Pub	6	6½
Techcre	2¾	9⅛
Tecum P	29	31
Tennant	24	26
Tiffny Co	5¾	7½
Transo O	10⅝	11⅞
Trico Pd	26⅞	29½
Trim OG	⅜	3
Tyson F	3⅝	4½
Un cGil	6⅛	7¼
US Bnknt	2⅜	2¾
US TrkLn	2	12½
Up Pen P	15¼	15⅝
Valley Gs	8½	9½
VanD Air	6⅞	7¼
Vance S		3⅛
Velcro	5⅞	6⅛
Ventron	20½	21
Wads Pu	6	6¼
Wsh NG	18⅛	19
Webb Re	6¼	6⅝
Weco Dvl	1⅛	2
Weight W	9	10½
Weldtrn	2	2⅜
Welling M	5	5½
Well Gar	5¾	6
Welsbch	4¾	5
Wstn Mtg	2	2¼
Westmd	57¼	64
Wisc PL	16½	16⅞
Wdwrd L	18¼	18¾
Wright W	4⅞	5½
ZionUt B	14	15

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
24½	15¾	Southld .40b	14	150	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅝
6⅞	4⅛	SwstFor .20	4	16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	SwstPSv .90	8	67	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
8⅞	5	Sparton .24	4	9	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	SperryHut 1	7	21	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
33	27½	Sprry H pf 3		8	31⅞	31½	31½	
36⅝	25⅞	SperryR .76	10	375	36	35¼	36	+ ¾
12⅝	5⅞	Sprague El	4	97	10	9½	10	+ ¼
10¾	8⅛	Spring M .75	6	6	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
19½	14¾	SquarD 1.10	11	281	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
41¾	24⅜	Squibb .84	19	204	37½	35¾	37	+1⅛
78½	40	StaleyMfg 2	6	239	79½	76	78¾	+1⅜
22⅞	19⅛	StPoor 1.92a		21	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
67⅞	52½	StdBrands 2	16	135	63⅝	62⅝	63	— ⅞
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		z10	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
47⅞	28¼	StBPaint .32	31	120	47¼	46⅜	47¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	22½	StdOilCal 2	4	377	25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
45⅞	36	StdOilInd 2	6	335	41	40½	41	+ ⅛
62	44½	StdOilOh 1.36	17	159	59	58⅛	58½	— ½
54½	50	SO Oh pf3.75		z30	54	54	54	— ½
8⅛	6⅝	StdPress .40	3	31	7	6¾	7	
10⅞	7⅛	Standex .52	3	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
21	12½	StanWks .96	8	7	20	19¾	20	
8⅞	6	Stanray .60	6	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
18¼	14¼	Starrett 1	6	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	1½	StaMut Inv	2	120	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
12	9¼	StaMS 1.10a		46	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
57⅝	40	StaufCh 2.20	7	180	57½	57	57½	+ ⅝
25½	16⅛	Sterrug .70	16	418	21¾	21	21⅛	— ⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .12	9	70	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
14½	10⅞	StevensJ .80	4	167	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
21¾	17	StewWa 1.92	6	15	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅛	StokVC 1.10	5	68	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ 1
52	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	8	17	46⅝	45¼	45⅝	— ⅛
11	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
17⅞	12½	StorerBdg 1	8	112	16½	16¼	16⅜	
9¾	6¼	StrldRite .70	6	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	19	StuWor 1.32	14	83	27⅜	26⅝	27½	
54½	46	StuWr pf85		1	53	53	53	— ½
22⅝	16	SIW pfA1.40		17	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
3	1¼	Suave Shoe	6	42	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
15	11⅛	SubnPro .88	5	13	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SuCrest .20a		2	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
14¼	10⅜	Sun Chm .40	9	25	11	10½	11	+ ¼
37½	30¾	SunOil 1r	4	57	32	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		49	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
18	11⅞	Sunbeam 1	9	33	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
20⅞	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	7	14	19	18⅜	18⅞	— ⅛
14½	9	SunshMn .48	12	51	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
23¼	15	SupValu .50	8	32	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
191¾	153	Supr Oil 1.40	11	35	174	173	173	— ½
5¼	3	SuprmkG .20	5	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	9⅝	Superscpe	3	48	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
5⅞	2⅞	Sutro Mtge	10	33	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	4	Swank .48	5	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	12½	Sybron .72	10	22	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ½
38⅞	28	Sybrn pf2.40		2	34	34	34	— ¾
5⅝	3	Systron Don	29	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	

T

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
24	11⅜	TaftBrd .60	7	9	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
8⅝	5	Talley .60	6	56	7⅛	6⅞	7	
11⅛	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		2	10	10	10	
13⅞	9½	TampaE .96	9	30	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ¼
34	11⅝	Tandy Corp	12	672	34	32⅜	34	+ ⅞
6⅝	4	Tappan .20		15	6⅛	6	6	
7½	4⅝	Technicolr	5	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
14¾	5	Technicon	17	82	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
33	18⅛	Tektronx .20	11	36	32½	31⅞	32½	+ 1
6	2⅛	Telecor .25	4	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15	10¼	Teledyn .32t	8	130	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
57¼	46⅜	Teledyn pf 6		2	51½	51	51	— 1
5	1½	Teleprmpt		290	4½	4⅜	4½	
3½	2⅞	Telex Cp		87	2	2	2	+ ⅛
24⅛	21⅜	Tenneco 1.60	6	622	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅜
2⅜	1½	Tennco wt A		41	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
91⅞	81	Tennc pf5.50		1	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
17⅛	13½	TesoroP .40	3	600	15½	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
27⅛	21⅛	Texaco 2a	4	993	24⅞	23⅞	24	— ⅜
38½	28¼	TexCom .90	12	14	32⅜	32½	32⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	26⅛	TexETr 1.70	7	176	28½	27¼	27⅝	— ⅜
30⅝	23½	TexGsT 1.76	6	70	27	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅜
31⅝	23⅞	Texgulf 1.20	7	562	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+ ⅛
13	8¾	Texasind 1b	12	22	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
96¾	61	TexInst 1	24	226	95⅝	93½	95¼	+ ⅝
7⅞	6¼	Texas Intl	5	70	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
21½	15½	TexOGs .01b	9	152	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
25¾	20⅝	TexPLd .70e	13	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	18	TexUt 1.24	9	420	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
5½	2⅜	Texfi Ind		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	12⅝	Textron 1.10	7	371	20⅞	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	20⅛	Textr pf2.08		14	26½	25⅜	26⅞	+ 1
20¾	15	Textr pf1.40		23	20⅝	19½	20	+ ¼
13⅝	9⅝	Thiokol .70	4	141	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
38¾	25⅜	ThomBet .72	16	113	31⅝	31¼	31½	— ½
9	5	Thomin .40b	9	1	9	9	9	+ ½
6⅝	4⅛	ThomJW .50	25	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	TI Corp 1	13	435	16⅞	15¼	16⅜	+1⅜
34½	30¼	TidwatM .60	8	87	33½	32½	33⅛	+ 1¼
12½	7¼	Tigerin .40e	10	112	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
39½	24⅜	TimeInc 2	9	287	44½	41¾	44½	+ 5
18¾	10¼	TimeMir .50	10	122	17	17	17	+ ⅛
32½	24⅝	Timkn 1.80a	6	19	31⅞	31½	31½	— ¼
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		9	12	12	12	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Todd Shipyd		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	6	53	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
8⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	4	41	6½	6¼	6½	
8⅛	4⅞	TootRol .40b	4	7	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ¼
19⅛	13½	TraneCo .96	10	32	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+1⅛
39½	27¼	TranUn 1.56	9	61	29⅞	28½	29	— 1⅛
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		357	10⅝	9⅞	10	— ¼
11½	7¼	TranWF .16	7	37	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
9	6	Transam .57	13	323	8⅛	7⅞	8	
21½	17½	Trainc 1.68a		10	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
9	8¾	Transco .80	16	88	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
7¾	6	Transcn .45	6	22	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	TranOh .20r	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅞	12⅝	Tranwy 1.40	5	34	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
25⅞	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	6	136	21⅛	20⅞	21	
36	28	Travelr pf 2		24	30½	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	4¾	TRE Corp		18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19½	16	TriCon 1.25e		24	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	TriSou Mtge		17	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16	11⅝	Trialnd .90a	4	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	TrianPlc .40	9	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
16⅝	9½	Trinity .20	4	84	17½	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
21⅝	13¾	Tropica .20a	17	89	20⅛	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅝
20⅞	14¼	TRW In 1.20	6	601	18⅝	17⅞	18	
55	40⅛	TRW pf4.50		1	52⅛	51⅞	52⅛	
57½	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		14	55⅛	55	55⅛	+ 1
10¼	7⅜	TucsonG .96	7	108	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	TwenCen .40	11	191	11⅛	10⅝	11	+
16⅞	8½	TycoLb .10e	18	192	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	TylerCp .60	4	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	

U

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23	13⅝	UAL In .40a	5	408	20⅛	19⅛	20	— ⅛
21¼	13¼	UAL pf.40		3	19	19	19	
20⅝	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	17	17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	5	39	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
3	1½	UMET Tr		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	9½	Unarco .50	3	12	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	UnBanc .84b	6	71	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
56	37¼	UnCamp 2	9	274	57¾	55½	57½	+ 2¼
60⅝	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	7	1845	61	59⅝	60¾	+ ⅝
12½	8	UnCom 1.32	7	19	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
6¼	2⅛	Union Corp	15	87	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
11½	9⅜	Un Elec 1.28	8	80	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
80	67⅞	UnEl 7lpf 8		6	75⅞	74	74	— 1½
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z240	45	44½	45	+ 1
42½	35	UnEl pf 4		z10	39	39	39	
37	30½	UnEl pf3.50		z30	32	32	32	— 1
26⅝	24¼	UnEl pf2.72		22	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Un Fidelity	10	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
39⅞	34⅝	UnOCal 1.98	4	121	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	+ ¼
52	44½	UOCa pf2.50		16	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅜
74⅝	62	UPacCp 2.80	13	113	71¾	70⅝	71¾	+ ⅞
12⅞	11	UnPac pf.47		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
3⅛	1¾	Uniona Inc		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	5	202	8	7⅝	8	
81¾	66½	Unlryal pf 8		z80	79½	79¼	79¼	— ⅝
107½	86¼	Unit Air pf 8		109	107	105	107	
7½	6	UnitCp .70e		44	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	U FinCal .20	5	36	6½	6⅜	6½	
10	6⅝	UnGasP .60	6	275	8¾	8¼	8⅝	— ⅜
22⅛	17½	U Illum 2.32	4	21	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
9½	6½	UnitInd .36b	6	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅝	1⅞	UnitInn .10		126	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ¼
12¼	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	8	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
15½	12½	UnMM 1.40	4	9	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
13¼	8	Un Nuclr		46	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ½
2½	1½	UnitPk Mln		18	2⅛	2	2⅛	
8	6	UnitRefg .40	3	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	25¼	USFldG 2.48	14	70	31	30⅝	30⅞	— ¼
15⅛	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		20	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ¼
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	11	163	18½	17¾	18	— ½
7½	2⅝	US Home	25	187	6⅜	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	2½	US RltyInv	30	44	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅜	US Shoe .95	6	45	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
59½	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	1144	60	58⅝	60	+ 1⅛
18⅞	13¾	USTobac .90	12	63	18¾	18½	18¾	
15¾	12⅞	UniTel 1.08	8	219	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
1½	7-16	UniTel wt		34	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
20⅞	16⅛	UnTl 2pfl.50		15	18	17½	18	
7½	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	27	6½	6⅛	6⅞	
23¾	16⅞	UnivarCp 1	3	24	21½	20⅝	20¾	— ⅝
36⅞	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	13	35⅞	35⅝	35½	— ⅜
15	11¼	UOP .90	5	243	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	17	624	39¼	38	38¾	+ ½
16½	10	USLIFE .29	6	909	12½	11⅝	12	— ⅜
10½	8½	UslifeF .96a		22	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ¼
18½	12	USM stp1.20	4	20	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
16½	14½	USM pf1.50		z100	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
61½	39½	UtahIntl 1	19	202	61	60	60¾	+ ½
28⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	8	25	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	17	UV Ind 1b	3	91	21⅝	20¾	21	— ⅜

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10⅝	6½	Varian .20	8	44	9½	8⅞	9	
27⅝	24	Veeder 1.72	6	11	25⅜	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Venice .20	7	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	11	VestSec 1.25		16	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ½
32¼	21½	Vetco Offsh	14	127	28⅝	27¾	28⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	13⅞	VF Corp 1	10	8	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
6½	2¾	Viacom Inl	8	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
6⅞	4½	VictCmp .50	10	84	5½	5⅜	5½	
12½	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	619	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z18	71	71	71	
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z140	48¾	48	48	
7¾	3½	Vornado Inc	16	57	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	8¼	VSI Corp .60	5	2	12	12	12	
30⅛	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	4	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z10	41½	41½	41½	+ 1½
19¾	12¼	Wachova .76	8	24	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ½
4⅝	2½	Wachovl Rlt		10	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	10	Walgreen 1	11	22	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
25½	14⅞	WallBus .55	18	7	24¾	23¾	23¾	— 1½
9	6	WallMur .60	4	13	8	8	8	— ¼
20⅝	9½	WalMart .12	19	11	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
13⅞	6⅝	WangL .08e	12	126	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
9¼	4⅝	Ward Foods	44	18	7½	7⅛	7½	
9⅞	7½	Warnaco .80	6	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
7¾	4¼	WrnerCo .50	8	40	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	WrnCom .40	6	246	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
54	40	WrnC pf4.25		3	52	52	52	+ ½
29	17	WrnC pf1.25		1053	30	29½	30	+ 1¼
36½	25	WarnL .84	16	470	32⅝	31½	31½	— ½
19¼	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	7	18	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
18	12	WashGs 1.88	6	14	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	19	12	2	2	
29¾	23⅛	WasN pf2.50		5	26¼	26¼	26¼	
15⅝	12¾	WashStl 1a	3	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
19¾	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	30	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
9⅞	4	Waste Mgnt	8	44	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
23½	11¾	WatknJ .20e	13	39	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	WayGos .40	16	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
15½	10½	WayG pf1.60		1	14	14	14	
5¼	3⅛	Wean Unit	9	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
14⅞	10¾	Wean pf.63k		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
6¾	4½	Weathrd .40	4	52	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅛	Webb Del E	9	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅛	6¼	WellMcL .60	5	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
20	15	WeisMkt .60	9	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
1¼	⅞	Welbilt Corp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¼	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	84	16½	16¼	16½	
7	3¼	WellFM .90e	25	13	5⅝	5½	5½	
23	18⅝	WstctTr 1.80	7	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
52	46	WtPP pf4.50		z110	49½	48½	48½	+ ¼
30	18⅜	WstPtPep 2	4	66	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
9½	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	5	93	9¼			
24	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	92	22⅛			
11⅝	7⅜	WnCo NAm	13	164	11⅛			
8⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	4	12	7			
14	8¾	WnPubsh .80	5	25	14⅛			
14½	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	54	134	13⅝			
60	42	WnUn pf 6		2	58			
15½	9⅝	WestgEl .97	40	1486	14⅝			
27	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	4	104	26			
38⅝	27⅛	Weverhr .80	16	428	33⅞			
14½	10¼	WhelFry .40	8	50	13¼			
28	18	WhelP 1.05e	7	82	25⅞			
50¾	41	WhelPit pf 5		z40	47¾			
25⅝	15⅛	Whirlpool .80	36	181	24⅝			
15	8¾	WhitCon .80	5	276	15			
34½	29	WhitC pfC 3		2	34			
10⅝	7⅞	WhiteM .40e	4	90	9⅝			
3½	1⅝	Whittaker	8	133	3			
13⅛	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	7	104	11⅝			
4	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	9	6	3¾			
35⅝	25⅝	WilmsCo .60	9	465	35⅝			
49⅞	27⅝	WilmsCo wt		381	50⅝			
62	46	Wilms pf.80		1	62			
39	27⅞	WinnDx 1.32	12	49	38			
48	37	WinnDix B		8	45			
8⅝	3⅛	Winnebago		784	6½			
24⅝	22½	WiscEl 1.84	9	102	24⅞			
102	89⅝	WisE pf8.90		z10	99½			
15	11⅞	WiscPS 1.32	8	6	13⅝			
22¼	17¼	Witco 1.20	6	259	25			
2⅝	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	7	4	2⅝			
10⅝	6⅝	Wometco .56	7	11	10⅝			
16¼	7	WoodsCp .48	7	125	13½			
14⅝	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	7	240	14⅝			
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		2	27			
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	3	162	6			
57⅝	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	13	10	58			
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp		39	3½			

X - Y - Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High
81¼	50¾	XeroxCp 1	17	770	69⅝
12⅛	7⅛	Xtra 2.67f	3	37	9⅝
10⅝	4⅝	Yates Ind	5	37	9⅝
13	9⅛	YngSDr .60a	6	1	11⅝
15½	9⅜	ZaleCorp .76	6	51	14⅛
28⅝	23⅛	Zapta .60	3	29	24⅞
6	2⅜	Zayre Corp	31	142	4½
19¼	10	ZenithRad 1	29	279	18
9⅝	4½	Zuro Ind .28	9	34	8

z—Sales in full.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of divider going table are annual disbursements ba quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Sp dividends or pyments not designated identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual r dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Decl preceding 12 months. h—Declared or p dividend or split up. k—Declared or p an accumulative issue with dividends in a issue. p—Paid this year, dividend om or no action taken at last dividend meeti or paid in preceding 12 months plus t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution da cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex divi in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex righ warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—Wh wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or bei under the Bankruptcy Act, or securitie such companies
Where a split or stock dividend am in latest day's trading.
Year's high and low range does not i per cent or more has been paid the y range and dividend are shown for the n

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NEW YORK, April 11.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.75½	*1.08¼
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.69	*.74
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.25½	.42
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	200	132
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	87-92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	81-82	118-120
Lead, spot, lb.	24½	18-21½
Copper elec., lb.	63⅝-65	68.15-69¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.56	4.26½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	34½-35
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.110	4.27
Gold N.Y., oz.	171.90	—

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
May	242	234	237.50-238	239 -240
Aug	223	217	218.10-218.25	221 -221.50
Oct	208	203	204.50-204.75	206.50-207
Dec	199	195	196.25-196.50	197.50-197.95
Mar	191	189	189.50-190	191.25-192
May	185	182	184.95-185	186.50-187.25
Aug	No trade		181 -182	181 -182
Lots 3,309.				
COCOA				
May	601	584	589 -590	608 -608.50
Jul	591	579	585 -586	592 -592.50
Sep	561	551	555 -556	561.50-562
Dec	571	564	566 -568	571 -573
Mar	567	560.50	562.50-563.50	567 -567.50
May	559	555	560 -560.50	564 -565
Jul	561	555	557 -557.50	563 -565
Lots 3,992.				
COFFEE				
May	420	413.50	416 -416.50	420 -421
Jul	409.50	405	405 -407	410.50-411
Sep	408	402	402.50-403	409 -409.50
Nov	409	403.50	403.50-405	411 -411.50
Jan	410	406	406 -406.50	413.50-414
Mar	No trade		407 -408	415.50-416
May	No trade		407 -412	415 -421
Lots 1,113.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	553 - 554	562 - 563
3 months	570.50- 571	580 - 581
Cathodes: spot	542.50- 544	552.50- 553.50
3 months	560.50- 561	570.50- 571
Tin: spot	3,005 -3,006	3,015 -3,018
3 months	3,032 -3,033	3,042 -3,045
Lead: spot	199 - 200	203 - 203.50
3 months	194 - 195	197.50- 198
Zinc: spot	328 - 328.50	330 - 330.50
3 months	325 - 325.50	327.50- 327.75
Silver: spot	176.20- 176.50	175.70- 176.20
3 months	180.30- 180.50	179.80- 180

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May			2,455	
Aug			2,550	
Oct			2,265	
Dec			1,955	
Mar			1,905	
May			1,895	
COCOA				
May	659	651	652- 653	— 14
Jul	640		635- 645	— 15
Sep	619	606	605- 607	— 20
Dec	600	587	588- 590	— 17
Mar	—	—	580- 585	— 10
May	—	—	570- 575	— 10
Lots 650.				

U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	740.0	719.9

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 11, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
May	24.00	24.40	23.90	24.30	24.35
Jul	22.60	23.00	22.50	22.90	22.80
Sep	21.25	21.60	21.00	21.60	21.50
Oct	20.33	20.70	20.25	20.70	20.55
Mar	18.31	18.80	18.30	18.75	18.55
May	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00	17.70
Jul	17.15	17.35	17.15	17.35	17.05
Sales: 2,576.					
WOOL No trades					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
May	58.60	58.60	57.70	58.10	59.21
Jul	55.90	56.34	55.45	55.95	56.55
Sep	54.90	55.25	54.55	55.00	55.52
Dec	54.15	54.50	53.60	54.00	54.46
Mar	53.00	53.15	52.70	53.15	53.51
May	52.75	52.80	52.75	52.80	53.72
Jul	52.60	52.60	52.50	52.50	53.81
COPPER 25,000 lbs					
Apr	56.30	57.20	56.30	57.28	56.28
May	56.98	57.50	56.30	57.30	56.50
Jun	57.70	57.80	57.70	57.80	57.00
Jul	58.00	58.50	57.30	58.40	57.50
Sep	59.10	59.50	58.50	59.50	58.60
Dec	60.80	61.40	60.40	61.30	60.30
Jan.	61.38	61.80	60.90	61.80	60.88
Mar	62.30	62.90	62.00	62.90	61.90
May	63.20	64.00	63.70	64.00	62.90
Sales: 2,317.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
May	3.90	3.92	3.77	3.89	3.91
Nov	4.70	4.70	4.63	4.65	4.69
Mar	5.55	5.56	5.52	5.55	5.57
Apr	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.02	B5.85
May	6.77	6.79	6.74	6.79	6.80
Sales: 2,053.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Apr	413.50	413.50	410.70	412.60	415.10
May	415.00	417.00	411.50	414.00	416.50
Jun	418.00	418.00	410.00	416.90	419.40
Jul	422.50	423.00	417.30	419.80	422.30
Sep	428.70	428.70	424.10	425.50	428.00
Dec	437.00	437.00	433.90	434.90	436.50
Jan	440.00	440.00	435.10	436.70	439.10
Mar	445.50	445.50	442.46	442.40	444.80
May	451.30	451.30	448.10	448.10	450.50
Jul	456.00	456.00	453.70	453.70	456.00
Sales: 5,922.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
May	48.60	48.75	48.55	48.65	B48.40
Jul	50.45	50.75	50.35	50.55	50.30
Sep	52.16	52.45	52.10	52.45	B51.90
Nov	53.95	53.95	53.75	B53.70	B53.50
Jan	55.45	55.50	55.40	B55.25	B55.05
Mar	56.95	56.95	56.60	B56.50	56.40
Sales: 225.					
COTTON No. 2 50,000 lbs					
May	42.55	42.60	42.30	42.41	42.75
Jul	43.45	43.55	42.25	43.40	43.72
Oct	45.10	45.12	44.80	45.04	B45.30
Dec	45.90	46.05	45.80	45.88	46.15
Mar	46.80	46.90	46.75	B46.75	B46.90
May	47.40	47.40	47.35	B47.30	B47.40
Jul	—	—	—	B47.80	B47.90
Sales: 2,200.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Apr.	171.40	171.40	171.00	171.50S	171.70
May	171.30	171.30	171.30	172.20S	172.40
Jun	173.30	173.30	172.20	172.70S	173.10
Aug	175.20	175.20	174.40	174.90S	175.30
Oct	177.30	177.30	176.60	177.10S	177.50
Dec	179.50	179.50	179.00	179.30S	179.70
Feb	181.80	181.80	181.80	181.50S	181.90
Apr	183.60	183.80	183.60	183.70S	184.10
Jun	186.60	186.60	185.90	185.90S	186.30
Sales: 382.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
May	3.57	3.64	3.57	3.60½	3.60
Jul	3.47	3.52	3.47	3.47½	3.49½
Sep	3.52½	3.57	3.52	3.52	3.56
Dec	3.61	3.66	3.61	3.61	3.63
Mar	3.69	3.71½	3.67½	3.68½	3.69
CORN (5,000 bu)					
May	2.82½	2.86½	2.82¼	2.84¼	2.85½
Jul	2.83	2.87¼	2.83	2.85¼	2.85½
Sep	2.75	2.78¼	2.75	2.75¼	2.77½
Dec	2.64	2.65¼	2.62	2.62½	2.64¼
Mar	2.67½	2.70¼	2.66½	2.67½	2.69½
May	2.73	2.73½	2.70¼	2.71	2.73½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
May	5.71	5.78	5.68	5.74	5.71½
Jul	5.68	5.76½	5.68	5.72	5.70
Aug	5.69	5.76	5.68	5.73	5.70
Sep	5.64	5.70	5.64	5.65	5.64½
Nov	5.60	5.64½	5.58	5.63	5.62
Jan	5.65	5.70	5.64	5.68	5.66
Mar	5.72	5.77	5.71	5.75	5.72
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
May	26.40	26.75	26.02	26.45	26.55
Jul	25.05	25.60	24.85	25.15	25.45
Aug	24.50	24.98	24.25	24.40	24.70
Sep	23.65	24.20	23.50	23.80	24.12
Oct	23.00	23.40	22.75	23.90	23.20
Dec	21.80	22.50	21.80	22.10	22.35
Jan	21.70	21.85	21.40	21.55	21.80
Mar	21.00	21.40	21.00	21.30	21.20
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
May	126.00	128.50	125.50	128.50	126.50
Jul	130.00	132.50	129.00	132.00	131.00
Aug	133.50	135.50	132.50	134.50	133.50
Sep	135.50	137.50	134.50	137.50	136.50
Oct	136.50	139.00	136.00	139.00	137.50
Dec	139.00	143.00	139.00	142.00	140.00
Jan	141.50	144.50	141.50	144.50	143.00
Mar	145.00	148.00	145.00	147.00	145.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Apr	417.00	417.00	410.00	414.50	416.00
May	417.80	417.80	413.00	416.00	417.00
Jun	419.50	421.00	414.00	418.50	420.50
Aug	425.50	426.00	420.00	423.50	426.00
Oct	431.30	431.50	426.00	429.50	432.00
Dec	436.00	436.00	432.00	435.00	438.00
Feb	440.50	441.50	439.00	441.50	443.50
Apr	447.00	447.00	445.50	446.50	448.50
Jun	452.10	453.00	450.50	451.50	454.00
Oct	431.50	431.50	426.0	429.50	433.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Apr	42.75	43.25	42.70	43.00	42.70
Jun	42.15	42.70	42.15	42.22	42.30
Aug	40.15	40.50	40.15	40.42	40.30
Oct	39.00	39.17	38.90	38.95	38.77
Dec	38.50	38.65	38.40	a38.50	38.37
Feb	38.50	38.50	38.22	a38.22	a38.22

Sales: April 1008; June 4176; Aug 1486; Oct 354; Dec 108; Feb 68.
Open interest: April 2007; June 12546; Aug 8037; Oct 1779; Dec 1838; Feb 671.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Apr	42.75	43.10	42.60	42.75	43.50
Jun	46.30	46.95	46.15	46.90	46.82
Jul	46.95	47.40	46.70	47.40	46.85
Aug	46.00	46.60	45.80	46.35	45.75
Oct	44.50	45.00	44.20	b44.95	b44.55
Dec	44.85	45.25	44.00	45.15	44.90
Feb	44.30	44.40	43.85	44.10	b44.00
Apr	42.80	42.85	42.75	b42.85	b43.20

Sales: April 220; June 2002; July 825; Aug 336; Oct 106; Dec 248; Feb 46; April 1.
Open interest: April 660; June 4288; July 2688; Aug 1751; Oct 727; Dec 2017; Feb 595; April 153.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Apr	41.40	43.15	41.25	42.65	b41.30
May	44.00	44.95	43.60	44.90	43.70
Jun	45.30	45.90	44.90	45.75	b45.15
Jul	46.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Aug	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	n48.35
Sep	54.00	54.90	53.80	54.90	53.75

Sales: April 35; May 241; June 118; July 18; Aug 1; Sep 120.
Open interest: April 67; May 657; June 408; July 8; Aug 2; Sep 473.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
May	71.40	72.70	71.00	72.40	71.20
Jul	71.85	73.05	71.35	72.85	71.90
Aug	70.55	71.80	70.25	71.40	b70.40
Feb	66.90	67.50	66.25	66.90	a67.00
Mar	66.40	66.80	66.00	a66.45	a67.00
May	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	a66.00

Sales: May 3136; July 2873; Aug 489; Feb 427; March 4; May 3.
Open interest: May 4026; July 4877; Aug 1680; Feb 1427; March 73; May 4.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)			
Jun	173.40	173.40	172.10
Sep	176.50	176.60	175.20
Dec	179.40	179.40	178.60
Mar	183.00	183.00	182.40
Jun	186.50	186.50	182.40
Sep			

Sales: June 655; Sep. March 4; June 4; Sep.

European Gold

April 11, 1975

	Open
London	172.50
Zurich	172.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	173.36

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Thursday's New Highs and

NEW HIGHS

Airco Inc	Freept Min
Akzona	Gard Denv
Amal Sug	Gn Dynam
Amax Inc	Gen Growth
Amaxinc pf	Goodrich
Archer Danl	Goodyear
Armco Stl	Grace Co
ArmcoStl pf	Grummn Cp
Assd DGds	Golf Resrc
BakerOilT	Glf Res pf A
Beth Steel	Glf Res pf B
Celanese	Hanna Mng
Centrn Data	Hospit Affil
Chemetn	HospCp Am
ChiPneuT	Howrd John
Clev Cliff	HudsBay A
Colt Indust	HudsBay B
Coltin 4.25pf	Ideal Basic
Coltin 1.60pf	Ing Rand pf
Colum Pict	IntFlav Fr
Coml Solv	IntMin Chm
Conl Oil	Int Nickel
ContOil pf	Int Paper
Copper Rge	Interpace
Coppwld Cp	Jim Walter
Crane Co	Joy Mfg
CTS Corp	Kaisr Alum
Cumm Eng	KC Soulnd
Cyprus Min	KeystCon In
Dana Corp	Kimb Clark
Diam Shm	Koppers Co
DiamSh pfC	LTV Cp AA
DiamSh pfD	LTV Cp pf
Digital Eq	Macy RH
Dow Chem	Manh Ind
duPont	MAPCO
EastGasF	Marion Lab
Emery Ind	May DStr
Fleetw Ent	MCA Inc
Fost Wheel	Mercant Str
Franklin Mt	Midld Ross

NEW LOWS

Am NatGas	Dictphone
Am T&T wt	Heller Int
Burl North	JerC 13.50pf
CitiLt 4.50pf	

Citibank's Prime I

NEW YORK, April 1 (Reu ters).—First National Cit said today it is holding i ing prime rate unchan 7 1/4 per cent.

Jobs Gain in Swed

STOCKHOLM, April 1 DJ). — Sweden's unempl rate fell to 1.5 per cent workforce in March co with 2.2 per cent a year the bureau of statistics r today. Some 60,000 persor unemployed in March.

HILTON INTERNATIONAL. SYDNEY HILTON
The new Sydney Hilton is located in the heart of the business and shopping districts. Guest rooms start on the 20th floor and command impressive views of the harbour and city. Four restaurants and seven bars make this the ideal place to entertain. Includes heated outdoor pool, meeting/banquet facilities and the largest exhibition space in Sydney.
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American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AAV Cos .25	3	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
AbrdMf .40b	5	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Aberdon Pet	12	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Acme Prec	5	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Action Ind	6	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
AdobeO .65e	10	55	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅝
A&EPlast P	3	1	3½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Aegis Corp	5	25	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
AeroFlo .15e	17	31	6½	5¾	6	+ ¼
Aeronca Inc		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
AffilCap .08t	8	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Affil Hsp 2.8	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
AffiPub .34e	5	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
After Six .18	4	1	3½	3½	3½	
Aiken Ind	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
AirbFrt .67e	8	148	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
AirpxEl .10e	5	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
AlaxMag 1a	7	9	38⅛	37⅝	38	+ ¼
AlanW 1.25e	2	23	21½	20	21½	+ 1
Alaska Airl	7	23	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ¼
Alcolc .12e	6	11	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
Allegby Airl	6	61	4⅛	4	4⅛	
AllegA pfC 3		4	25	24½	25	+ 1¼
AllegA wtO		33	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
AllegA wtN		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Alleg Cp wt		1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Allied Art	13	25	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Alpha Ind		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
Altamil Cp	2	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Altec Corp	7	3	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
Altec Cp wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
Altec Crp pf		1	4½	4½	4½	
AlterFds .50	4	21	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
AMAX wt		69	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Amco Ind	3	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
AHessLL wt		24	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
AmBusP .38	8	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Am Fletch		19	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
A GarPd .30	8	27	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
Am Int Pict	4	15	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ¼
A Israel .27r	3	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
A Kitchn Fd	6	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
AMaizeA .40	4	90	10⅛	9¼	10	+ ¾
AMaizeB .40	4	14	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
AmMot Inns		33	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅝
AmPtrof 2	4	11	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅝
Am Rlty Tr		23	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
AmRltyT wt		23	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Am Recreat		6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
AMIC Cp	6	81	8⅝	7	8¼	+ 1
AndreR .06e	24	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Anglo C .12e	5	92	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Anlxter .16	3	41	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
Anken .10e	5	10	2½	2½	2½	
Anthony .30t	6	265	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ 1¼
Aqult Cs .38	17	100	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Ariz CL .10e		18	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
ArzCol pf.48		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Armac Ent		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Armin Cp	5	57	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Arrow Elect	3	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Arwood .20e	3	13	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Asamera .25	7	32	10	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
AshlOil Can	7	18	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Askin Svc		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
Aspro .40b	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
AssdFd Str		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Astrex Inc		25	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Atco Ind	29	9	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
ATI Inc	3	2	1½	1½	1½	
Atl Richt wt		28	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Atlas CM B	6	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Cp wt		37	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Austral Oil	8	89	11½	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
AutoTrn .58t	20	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Autmat Rad	23	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
AutoSw .84a	16	8	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
AVC Cp .82t	4	14	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
AVEMC .14		5	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
AVX Corp	23	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Aydin Cp		20	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
B						
BaldwS .32a		2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
BanFd 1.12e		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
BanstrCll Lt		23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Banner .04	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Barclay .02a	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Barnes Eng		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Barry R .28t	6	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
BarryWr .40	5	7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
Bartell Med		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Barth Sp .20	10	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Bartons Cdy.	12	5	2	2	2	
Barwick ET		4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
BasinPet Cp	5	45	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
BayrkUt .72		x1	8	8	8	
Bell Ind .88	4	40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Benrus Crp	7	102	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
BergRlt .30a	3	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
BergRlt wt		3	¼	¼	¼	
Berg Bruns	16	85	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
Brg B pf1.15		11	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
BernzOmat		1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
BervenC .12	17	25	5	4⅞	5	
Beverly Ent		54	1½	1½	1½	
Bic Pen .36	8	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Big Ber 1.12	4	28	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
BigV Supmk	4	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
BinkMf .80a	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
BinnySm .60	10	18	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
Blessings	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Blount .88	5	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Bluebird Inc	3	8	2	2	2	
Bodin Ap .40	4	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
BoltBer .28a	6	6	8	8	8	— ⅛
Bowne .20	7	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
BowVall .18	29	63	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	+ 1¾
Brad Repan	9	17	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅞
BradfCm Sy	37	32	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅜
BranifAc wt		7	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Brascn A 1b	3	17	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Breeze Corp		2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Brewer 1.28	3	156	24	23¼	24	+ ⅝
Brooks P .28	8	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
BrownCo wt		32	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Brnf B .52b	9	21	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
BTU Eng	5	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Bulldex .72	4	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Bundy 1.08		1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Burgess Ind	9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Burnsint .60	8	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
Bush Univ	10	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Butlerint .58	3	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Butles G Oil	5	26	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
C						
Cabicom Gn	6	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
Cagles In A		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Caldor .15b	7	42	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
Calcomp	4	57	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cal Life Cp	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Cal PrtCm 1	9	8	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Camco Inc	8	25	7⅝	7	7⅝	
CaChbA .25e	5	25	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—1-16
Campin .40b	3	15	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
CdnExp GO	18	23	3⅛	3	3 1-16	+1-16
Cdn Homstd	39	58	5	4¾	4 15-16	+3-16
CdnlnP 1.28	5	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Cdn Javelin	75	16	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
CdnMarc .15	7	2	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	—1-16
Cdn SuprOil	9	3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
Canverl Int		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
Capehart Cp	1	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Capital Res		7	2	1½	1½	— ⅛
Carb Ind .60	5	62	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
Caressa .20	6	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Carnat 1.20b	17	194	74⅞	74	74⅞	— ⅛
CaroPipl .34	6	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Carr wt		16	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
Carrols Dev		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
CastlAM .80	3	22	18	12¾	13	+ ⅛
CastlFd 1.20		6	13½	13½	13½	
Castleton In		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Castlwd Int	5	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Cavitron Cp	12	39	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ½
CDI Corp	5	4	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
CenM pf3.30		z29	34	34	34	+ ⅜
CenISec .30e		26	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Certron Cp		4	9-16	½	½	—1-16
Cetec Corp	7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Champ Hom		3345	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅝
CHB Fd .37t	3	15	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
CHC Cp .30t	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
ChicUnl .40t	15	10	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Child World	8	106	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
Christian Co		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Cinema 5 Lt	7	16	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Cinerama		13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Circle K .30	6	6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Citation .48	6	3	5	5	5	
Citiz Finl		20	1	1	1	
CK Petrolm	7	18	10½	10	10	— ⅜
Clark Cons	3	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Clark Gr .28	7	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Clarkson .16	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Clausng .62e	4	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Clopay .07r	200	1	4	4	4	
CMI Corp	15	98	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
CMI Inv wt		36	4⅝	3¾	4⅝	+ ⅜
Coachmn In	15	40	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅜
Cohu In .15r	16	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
ColeNat .60	4	21	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
Coleman .44	18	57	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅝
Cmbustn Eq	7	94	12¼	11¾	12⅛	
Cominco 3e	6	2	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
ComlAll .30	8	9	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ½
ComlMtl .60	1	15	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
Comdor BA		5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
CoPsycC .20	7	30	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
ComSv 1.62b	7	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Compac Cp		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Compo Ind		2	5	5	5	
CompuDyn	11	18	1	15-16	1	
Conchem .40	7	26	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
Condec Crp	3	31	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Conrock .60	5	24	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Conroy Inc		2	1½	1½	1½	
Con Oil Gas	10	82	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
Cons Ref .60	6	4	7⅞	7	7⅞	
Consyne Cp	7	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Mater	23	30	1	⅞	15-16	—1-16
Cont Tel wt		17	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Cook El .40	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Cook Ind .40	3	12	14¼	14¼	14⅞	
CookPnt V 1	7	12	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Cooper Jar	3	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
Cordon Intl		23	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Core Labs	9	7	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Corenc 1.20a		7	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ 1½
CorrBlk 1.06	9	26	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
CoxCbl Com	19	23	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
Craig Corp	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
CramrE .11t	3	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Creole Pet 1	8	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Crest Foam	13	6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Cross AT .84	15	2	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
CwnCPt .60r	3	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
Crutchr Res	12	163	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅜
CrystlO .20e	5	85	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
CSE Cp .40a	4	4	8	8	8	
Cubic Cp .20		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Curtis Math		43	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
CW Tran .50	4	5	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
D						
Damon Cre	5	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Damson Oil	6	57	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Danlell .28b	8	4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Data Dcmt	6	15	47	39⅞	47	+ 7⅛
Dataprod	5	66	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
DayMln .10e	12	22	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
DCL Inc		8	½	½	½	
Del Labs .20	5	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
DelaCp Am		14	⅝	11-16	11-16	
De'ln Fd .54	12	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
DTalEx .20e	7	39	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
24½	18½	DiamM Drl	7	100	22	20	21⅞	+ 2⅛
3½	1⅝	Diebold VC		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6¼	4⅝	Digicon Inc	8	121	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
14	½	DillardSt .40	6	1	12	12	12	
1½	7-16	Diodes Inc		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
16¼	12⅝	Diversey .70	6	7	15½	15½	15½	
7⅝	5¾	Dixilyn Cor	5	25	7	6⅞	7	
28¼	17¼	Dome Petrl	9	75	24⅝	24	24	— ½
8½	4½	DrgFair .40	5	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
1¼	½	Dunlop .07e		17	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	
23⅛	11⅞	DuplxPd .40	3	168	23	21⅞	22¼	— ½
3⅞	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	9	16	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Dynell .14t	9	4	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
		E						
15½	8⅛	E Systm .80	7	20	15¼	15	15¼	
1⅝	⅝	Eagle Cloth	11	34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅞	3¼	EriScheb .36	22	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
11⅞	8⅝	EarthR .60	5	122	10⅝	10	10	— ½
25¼	18⅝	EasonO .10r	9	7	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
20⅝	14⅝	Esm C 1.10a	4	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
7⅞	3½	Ecodyne	11	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23½	17¼	Edgilon .50r	2	7	18	17⅝	17⅝	
2⅝	1	Edmos Cp		6	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
6	2⅝	Edo Corp	9	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
9½	4¼	Edwrds .30a	5	17	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
3⅝	2½	Egan Mc .20	5	3	3	3	3	
5⅝	3⅝	EhrphP .20a	3	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Elcor Chm	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	2⅜	El Hose .40	4	10	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	ElAudD .31t	4	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
2¼	1	Elect Assist	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
8	5⅛	El Eng .29e	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
10⅝	7	ELT Inc	4	27	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
6⅞	4⅞	ErnstEC .40	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
4½	2⅞	Espey Mfg	21	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	EsqRad El	3	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	EssexC .03e	5	36	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
4⅞	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	2	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Euthenc .15t	5	30	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ½
		F						
3	1⅛	Fab Ind		4	2½	2½	2½	
9¼	4⅝	FabriCtr .66	7	2	9	9	9	+ ¼
3⅞	2½	Fairfld Nob	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	5⅛	FairCh .20e	4	37	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	16⅝	FalconS .40		4c183	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
4⅛	1½	FamDol Sir	14	14	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Family Rec	6	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	FannyF .42t	17	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	⅞	Rash Fabric		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	FDI Inc .01e		39	2	2	2	
3¼	2	Fed Resrces		3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
22¼	17⅝	FedMrt .60b	6	8	22	22	22	
11½	8½	Felmnt .12e	7	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	
6	3¼	Felsway .32	6	17	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
3⅝	2	Fibrebrd wt		7	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11¼	4	FidelcG .34a	7	24	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
2	5-32	FidelcGr wt		7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
2	⅞	Fields Plast		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Film Cp Am		1,1	1	1	1	
5⅝	2⅝	Filmways		700	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅛	FinSanB .20	6	10	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	FinGen .36b	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	FinGnA .36b		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅝	Fst Conn 1a	9	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	FstDenv Ml		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Fst Denv wt		13	5-16	¼	¼	
1½	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		10	1	1	1	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	FstSLSh .48	5	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	FstVa Mtg		22	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	FstVaMr wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7	3½	Fstmark .24	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
11⅞	4⅝	FischrP .48t	13	79	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
13½	6½	Flight Safty	10	6	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ 1
⅞	⅜	Flock Ind		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅝	2¼	FlaRck .10e	7	3	3⅛	3½	3½	
12⅝	8¼	Flowers .32	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	8	21	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	10	321	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
8½	5	Foote Mini	5	2	7⅛	7	7	
72⅛	57½	FordCan 5e		42710	70⅝	70	70	— ⅞
9⅝	5	FoxStaP .36	8	12	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
3⅛	2	Franklin Rl		2	3	3	3	— ⅛
7⅝	4	FrankNu .32	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
34	21⅝	Fresnlo .69b	4	36	27¾	25½	27	— ½
2	1⅛	Friend Frst	14	3	1⅝	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
10	6	Frigitemp	8	59	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅞	Frigitronic	16	86	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	Frontier Air	4	21	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
		G						
6⅝	5	Garan .32a	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Garcia Corp	4	3	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5	3	Garland .30	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	⅞	Gaylord Nat		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅝	14⅝	Gearhart .36	8	376	23⅝	22¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
1⅞	13-16	Gen Bulldrs		6	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1	GenEduc Sv	6	48	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	G Empl .26r	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1¼	7-16	G Hsewar		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
9⅝	6⅝	Gen Interior	9	34	9	9	9	
2⅛	1¼	Gen Recrat	5	8	2	2	2	
2	1⅛	Gen Resrch		4	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Generics Cp	11	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅝	Genge Inc		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2	1	Genisco Tch	7	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Geon Ind		23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Gerber Sci		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅞	8¼	GlantF .50b	6	19	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
13⅝	9⅝	Giant Y .40a	15	150	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	GIT Rit .96a	7	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Gladding Cp		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅝	1⅞	Glasrock Pr		14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
34⅛	18⅛	Glatfelter 2	4	33	27	26	27	+ ⅝
4⅞	3⅝	Glen Ger .30	4	46	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
6	3½	Globalnd .40	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅝	G'osser .24	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Gloucstr En	3	6	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .36	8	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
19⅞	13⅛	Golden Cycl	26	48	14⅛	13	13⅛	— 1⅝
3½	1⅝	Go'd W Mob		48	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		69	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	GoodLS .10	20	6	2	2	2	
3⅛	2	Goodrich wt		143	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	+ ⅛
16	10	GormR .90a	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
3	2¼	Gouldinc wt		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Gould IT .68	13	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
26⅜	17¼	Grainger .30	18	5	24	24	24	
5⅝	3⅛	Grand Auto	9	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	6	GrandCll .20	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
4½	7-16	Granite Mgt		111	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅜
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GIBasin Pet		501	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	11	100	19½	18⅞	19¼	— ⅛
7	2⅞	GtScott .10r	6	3	6	6	6	
3	1⅝	Greybd C	12	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10	GRI Cp .40	6	317	13⅝	12¼	12¼	+ 1
8	4⅛	Grow C .32b	5	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅜	½	Gruen Ind		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1½	13-16	GSC En .42c	11	1	1	1	1	
1⅜	1	GTI Corp	7	3	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Gulford .20	5	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	GulfMRh wt		11	⅜	⅛	⅜	
31⅝	23⅝	Gulf Can .30	9	3	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅞	GulfRep Fin	2	11	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Gifstrm LD	7	13	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ 1
		H						
4⅛	2½	HampD .15e	2	22	3⅛	3	3	— ⅜
2¾	1⅝	Hampin Ind		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	7⅝	Hanovr Pefr	10	143	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅝	HanSq 1.63e	4	10	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	19⅝	Harland .22	20	13	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
11¼	5⅝	Harmn .18r	4	37	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
12⅞	6⅝	HartzMl Cp	20	39	11⅝	10½	11⅝	+ ⅝
1	⅝	Harvey Grp		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3	1⅛	Hasbro Ind	14	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	HawalA .10r	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Health Chm	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	11-16	Helnick Inst	22	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	2⅛	Heltm 1.45e	21	7	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Hemdale En	2	52	2	2	2	
8	5⅝	Her Mal .68	3	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Highlnd Cap		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5	3½	Hilihvn .06e	6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
14½	6	Hiptrnic .20	16	15	12⅛	12¼	12½	+ ⅝
3⅛	1⅝	Hofmn Ind	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	1⅝	Holly Corp	4	45	2⅝	2	2	
24½	16⅝	HomeOA .58	10	11	21¾	21	21¾	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅝	HospM 1.24e	3	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅝	Hosp Mtr In	9	16	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
12⅛	7⅛	Hotell 1.91e	7	2	9⅝	9½	9½	
5⅞	3⅝	House Vl .32	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅝	19⅝	HoustOll .40	8	145	21⅞	20¼	21½	+ 1¼
1⅝	⅝	Howell Ind	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
30	18⅝	HubellB 1.30	8	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
26	16⅝	HudsB OG 1	8	5	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
4¼	1⅝	Hudson Gen		6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5¼	4	Huffmn .40e	6	7	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	HuntHll .10e	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17½	11⅛	HuskyO .50	5	2	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	2	Hycel Inc	55	175	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
12	11⅛	Hydrm pf.60		1	12	12	12	
24⅝	20½	HygrFd .90e	4	6	21	21	21	
		I						
5¼	4⅛	ICB Cp .35		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅛	7⅛	ICM R 1.59e	7	3	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
11½	6½	IMC Magnet	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅞	ImpCh .24e	4	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	ImpGrp .09e	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Imper Ind	3	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅜	22	ImpOil A .80	12	69	27⅛	26	26⅞	
1½	15-16	Inarco		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅛	2	Incoterm A		38	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
1¼	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	3	1	15-16	1	+1-16
2¾	1⅝	Inolex Corp		81	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
4⅝	3¼	Instron .20	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Instrum Sys	10	44	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1½	11-16	Integrt Res	10	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	13-16	Intrmedco	6	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
15-16	5-16	Intl Banknol		82	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
11⅛	6⅝	Int Cour .24	11	6	11	11	11	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Int Foodsvc		12	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	InFunearl S	6	36	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	6½	IntGenIn .70	3	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4	2⅛	Int Prot .10		3	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
1½	13-16	Int Stretch		28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	8	z2550	22⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅝
14⅛	8⅛	Interpool	5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
11⅞	6⅛	Interway Cp	3	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
22	14⅛	InDiv A 1.80	6	9	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅝	InvDivB .45	6	33	5	4⅞	5	
6⅝	4⅛	InvestRl Tr	11	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12	7	Ionics Inc	15	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	5	5	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	6	IsraelD .88e		1	6	6	6	
6⅝	3¼	Itel Corp	5	316	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
		J						
3⅝	1⅝	Jamswy .09t	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Jeannet .28t	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅝	1¼	Jetronic Ind	3	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25	18⅛	John P .25	16	10	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
4	2¼	Juniper Pet	10	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
3½	2½	Jupiter Ind	3	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
		K						
1⅞	1⅛	K-Tel Intl		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Kaisrind .26	6	203	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Kalvex Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	KaneMill wt		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17	KanebSv .90	8	54	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	Kay Corp	15	128	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ⅛
3⅜	2	Ketchm .14t	5	2	3	3	3	
15⅝	11⅞	Kewane .48a	5	91	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ½
6⅞	4	Keystind .30	4	5	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
1½	¾	Kin Ark Crp	8	20	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
32⅛	25⅝	Kirbyind .60	6	16	30	29⅝	29⅝	— 1½
2⅝	1⅛	Kit Mfg		24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Kleinerts		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	Kilklok .60	4	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Knucker Toy	4	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3	2⅛	Knott Hotel		37	2½	2½	2½	
14¼	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	5	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
		L						
3¼	2½	LaBarge .04	4	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	3⅛	Lafay Radio	6	30	5⅛	5	5⅛	
4⅛	3	Lake Shore		51	3¼	3	3	—5-16
3⅝	2⅛	LaMaur .20	25	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4	2⅛	LaPoint .10e	10	2	4	4	4	
1⅛	½	LaTour Bck		8	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
7⅛	3⅝	LarwR 1.22e	83	31	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
5-16	⅛	LarwinR wt		8	¼	3-16	3-16	
9⅛	4⅞	LCA Cp .45	8	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
15-16	½	LCA Cp wt		34	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅛	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	5	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
7⅝	5½	Leath Co .50	6	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
16½	12	Lee Entr .40	10	22	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
3⅛	2⅛	Lee Natl	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¾	3⅞	Lee Pharm	32	3	6	6	6	
4⅞	3¾	Lehigh Pres	4	12	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	Leigh Pr .40	5	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅞	⅞	Leisure Tec		22	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	LesFay .32b	4	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
8	7¼	LewisB n.24	3	10	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Liberty Fab	3	13	3⅝	3	3	
5⅛	2¼	Lightolier	4	5	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	LilyLynn A	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Lincoln Am	6	5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2	1	Lodge S .13e	6	16	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
9⅝	7½	Lohmn .48a	5	17	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		31	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Logistic .12e	4	24	2⅛	2	2⅛	
8⅝	7⅝	LaGenSv .66	8	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	LouisCe 1.20	4	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	LSB Ind .11t	5	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		115	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Lundy Elec		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lynch Corp	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		M						
4⅝	4⅛	ManhLte .20	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	3⅞	MansfdT .10	142	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
3 3-16	2⅛	Marindu B	17	191	3 5-16	3⅛	3 5-16	+3-16
20⅝	9⅝	Mark Contrl	5	51	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
3	1⅛	Marlene Ind	3	8	3	3	3	
7½	3	Marshal Ind	4	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Maslnd Son	16	4	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Masnelin .30	6	23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
7⅛	3⅛	MaterRe .20	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅝	2	MaulBro .10		5	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	McCull Oil	12	65	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅛	6	McDonh .60	4	5	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
5	3⅝	Mclntsh .32	9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
3⅝	1⅝	McKeon Cn		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11	8¼	Means FW 1	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅛	⅝	Medaln Leis		8	1	1	1	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Medenco .12	5	20	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅛	MediaGn .60	10	6	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	2½	Mego Intl In	3	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
11	6⅝	MEM Co .72	4	2	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
2	1⅛	Mercant Ind		1	2	2	2	
1⅞	1⅛	Mich Genl		9	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
16¼	10⅝	MichSu .40a	2	33	15½	15	15½	+ ½
5⅝	2⅛	Midld Co .10	105	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	MidldGl .05e	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9	7½	Mid Rub Re	5	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	Milgo Elect	6	337	14	12⅝	14	+ 1⅛
9	4½	Miller H	1	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	7⅝	MillerW .60	5	16	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	8	Mil Roy .20e	8	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
¼	⅛	Missionl wt		10	5-32	5-32	5-32	—1-32
15	11	MoPac 1.20	4	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14	9	Mitchll 1.57t	4	107	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
4⅝	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	4	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
15-16	½	MoAmCo Cp		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
11⅝	6	Molycrp wt		14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
47½	40	MonP pf4.40		z20	45	45	45	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	Morton S .32	5	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅞	3	MattsSup M	5	37	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Movielab	7	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅝	MPB Cp .50	5	19	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MultlAm .20	156	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		N						
2⅝	1⅛	Napco Ind	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	Nat Alfalfa	4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	N Distr .10e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	NatHlth Ent		54	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	NatInd wt		7	1	1	1	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp	17	28	2½	2⅜	2½	
8⅝	4⅝	NMedEn .72	4	107	9	8¼	9	+ ½
8⅛	7⅝	Nat Paragon	14	41	8⅛	8	8¼	
2⅞	1⅝	Nat Silver	12	1	2½	2½	2½	
3⅝	2⅛	Nat Spinng	22	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1½	⅝	Nat System		16	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
10	8⅛	NatwHo .24	6	4	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1 13-16	1⅛	Neonex .05	4	5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
25¼	17½	NENuclr .30	10	288	26⅛	24⅞	26	+ 1½
12	9¼	NHamp .45e	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
¾	7-16	Newldria M	34	23	11-16	⅝	11-16	—1-16
2⅞	1⅝	Newpark Rs	6	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	N Proc .35e	9	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	
12⅝	7½	NYTimes .60	6	37	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
2	⅞	Nexus .14t	10	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅛	NiagFSv .34	4	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
15	7½	No'ex Cp	27	82	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
3⅝	1⅝	Norlek Inc	4	2	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	NoAmMt wt		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
8⅝	5⅝	NorAm Roy	10	35	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	41	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3	1	NNGMob wt		33	1⅝	1	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Novo Corp	5	72	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Nuclear Dat	9	4	3⅛	3	3	
13⅛	9	NumacO Gs	27	20	12½	12	12	+ ¼
		O						
7⅛	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	6	28	7⅝	6½	7⅛	+ 1⅛
20	15½	Offshore Co	6	33	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅜
28⅞	16	OhioBrs 1.40	6	13	28	27⅛	28	+ 1⅛
10	4	Oh Seary .30	9	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	OnLine Sys	4	11	8⅛	8	8¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	12	OranCp .20a	5	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
69⅝	48⅛	OOkiep Ccp	4	z250	54⅛	54	54	+ ½
8⅝	3⅞	OrioleHo .20	3	4	7¼	7	7	
1⅝	1⅛	Ormand Ind	5	2	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	OSullvan .50	5	9	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Outdr Sprt I	5	31	4⅞	4	4	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	OverhDr .40	8	23	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Overs Secur		8	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
2½	1	Oxford Fst		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2½	OzarkA .05e	6	7	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
		P						
1⅞	¾	P&F Idnust	5	19	1⅝	1½	1½	
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16¼	14⅛	PGE pf1.37		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14⅛	13	PGRd pf1.25		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅞	12⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
24⅛	21	PG 8.1pf2.04		4	22⅝	22	22	+ ⅛
25⅜	23½	PGE 9pf2.25		2	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ¼
24	20½	PGE 8pf 2		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
24	21⅜	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
27½	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		7	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
3⅝	2½	P Holdg .16		15	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅜
50	43⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z10	47	47	47	
31¼	11⅛	PallCp .40	14	262	33¼	29½	33¼	+ 3⅛
1⅛	15-16	Palomr Finl		2	1	1	1	
13⅛	6⅛	PanOcean O	250	617	12⅞	11⅝	12½	+ ½
5⅝	3⅝	Pantasote	2	11	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	ParaPk .10a	3	5	5⅝	5	5	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Parkwy Dis	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	11	Parsons .60e	8	39	20	19	20	+ 1
1⅝	¾	Pat Fashion		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5	2½	Patagonla		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅛	PatoCG .70e	2	26	6⅝	6½	6½	
10	7	PatrkP .56t	6	38	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ¼
3	1½	Pease Elim		2	2	2	2	
5-16	⅛	PeaseEll wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2¼	1⅞	Pemcor Inc	5	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8½	6½	PennEng .60	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅝	1	Penob Shoe	7	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
¾	7-16	Pentron Ind		8	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11	PepBoys 1	4	21	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
8⅞	4⅝	PepCom .40	4	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6⅝	4	PerinlCp .35	4	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	⅝	Permaner		29	2	1⅞	2	
7½	1⅝	Pertec Corp	14	91	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
6⅝	4⅛	Phil LD .52r	4	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Phoenix Stl	3	643	7½	6⅝	7½	+ ⅜
4⅜	2⅝	PicNPay .12	6	13	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
1½	1	Piedlnd .18e		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2½	Pinoer Plas	11	61	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ¼
3½	2¼	Pioneer Tex	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅝	PitCeMoln 1	14	10	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	9	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
30⅛	17¼	Pittway 1b	11	95	33⅝	30⅝	33⅞	+ 3½
10⅛	3¼	Plant Ind	9	143	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅝
16	8	Plantrnics	7	9	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	6	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
⅞	5-16	PNB MR wt		157	½	7-16	7-16	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅞	PneuSca .80	11	250	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	Pneumo .40	4	17	8⅝	8	8	+ ⅛
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		22	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Polychr .29t	4	11	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Prairie Oil	10	49	4⅛	3⅝	4	— ⅛
12½	9½	Pratt Lmb 1	12	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅛	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	5	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
26¼	17⅝	Prent Hall 1	14	7	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
4⅝	3½	PresRl B .32		12	4	3⅞	4	
4⅛	1⅝	Prelsey Cos	10	52	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅝	PrimMt .15r	16	12	2⅝	2½	2½	
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.21e	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	ProvGas .80	9	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	15-16	PrdRIE .16e	2	1	1½	1½	1½	
2⅝	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	6	5	2⅝	2½	2½	
2⅞	1	PSA Inc wt		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	75	1	3	3	3	
3⅛	1⅛	PuntaGrd Is	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	9	Putnam .60a	9	128	18⅛	16⅛	18	+ 2
		R						
5⅝	3⅛	Racon .20a	4	106	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅝
26⅛	12⅝	RangrO Can	52	4	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
13	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		13	1½	1⅛	1½	
3⅞	2⅝	Rath Pack		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	RealEsl 1.40	10	11	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
6⅛	3	RllncT .99e	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	Rll RT 1.92e	5	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
1⅞	1⅛	REDM Cp	6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅛	¾	Reeves Tele	21	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Refrig Trns		21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
⅞	7-16	Rel Grp wt		21	9-16	9-16	9-16	
9⅝	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
23	17⅝	Rep NY Cp	4	7	20	20	20	
14⅞	4⅝	ReschCll .08		90	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Resistflx .40	6	23	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ 1⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Resrtslntl A	3	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc		1	1½	1½	1½	
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Riblet Prod		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Richton Int		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅞	⅝	Riker Maxs		6	1⅛	1	1	
¾	5-16	Riker Mx pf		62	13-16	¾	13-16	+ ⅛
15½	8½	Riley Co	5	42	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅝
25⅛	19½	RioAlgm 1	7	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	RisdonM .36	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	RLC Corp		64	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	19½	Robintech	4	97	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
4	2⅛	Roblin Ind	1	16	3	2⅞	2⅞	
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	4	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
¾	5-16	Rockw Nat		18	11-16	⅝	11-16	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Rosers Corp	9	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	9-16	Ronco Telep		6	15-16	15-16	15-16	
5⅛	2⅞	Rossmor Cp	10	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
30	21⅛	Rowan .14	7	184	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Rowlnd Inc	5	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9⅝	9⅛	Royal Amer	13	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	RoyBch Col	13	20	15-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
2⅞	1⅛	RPS Prod		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	RSC Indust	7	28	2	2	2	
1⅝	½	Rusco Ind	75	9	1½	1⅛	1½	
10⅛	7⅝	Russell .60	3	15	10	9⅝	10	+ 1

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	4⅞	Rust Crt .40	5	128	6⅛	6	6⅛	
21¼	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	104	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
		S						
18⅝	15⅛	StJohnsT .62	8	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
7¼	3⅛	Salem .24t	8	14	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
15⅞	7⅛	Sambos .16e	15	453	16⅝	15⅛	16⅝	+ 1⅛
10⅝	7½	SCarlo 1.63e		22	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
102½	83⅛	SDgo pf9 84		z100	95	95	95	— 1
84	67	SDgo pf7.80		z50	76	76	76	
79	62	SDgo pf7.20		z150	66½	66	66½	— 3½
9⅛	8⅝	SDie G pf.90		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
33½	27½	San JW 2.40	7	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	9	19	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	4⅛	Saturn Airw	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6	1⅝	Schiller Ind	13	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e	11	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	4½	SciAtlan .35t	11	26	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅜
16½	13⅛	Scope Ind	5	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	5	18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		15	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
8⅝	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	6	6	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	2	Sec Plastics	21	59	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ 2⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Selas Cp .30	9	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	SeligLe .60b	5	5	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Semtch .14t	8	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Servisco .58	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Seton Co .45	17	2	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	SGL In .16r	5	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅞	SG Sec .51e		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	10	SG Se pf1.70		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Shaer Shoe	16	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Shawin .50b	5	2	7	7	7	
5¼	2	ShaerHay S		36	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	11-16	SheltRes .06		45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅛	14⅛	Shnandh Oil	8	56	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
26½	19⅝	Shn O pf1.25		9	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Sherwd Med	7	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	Shopwell In		18	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
12	7⅝	Showbot .80	6	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6⅞	3½	Sierrcin .20	8	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
10½	7⅛	Silco In .36a	6	15	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	+ 1
4⅛	3⅛	Sigma Inst	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Simkins .60	4	2	6	6	6	
3⅝	1⅝	Sim Sch .10e	5	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Simptex .15t		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅝	Solitron .06		27	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Sorg Pa .40e	70	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Soundsn .40	18	60	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
104	92	SCE pf8.96		1	95	95	95	— 3
25⅛	22⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
17¼	15⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		5	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
13⅝	11⅝	SC 4.2pf 1.06		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
48⅛	40	SouRoy .88b	18	30	43⅛	43	43	
5⅝	3⅝	Spartek .30a	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Specity Rest	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9	4⅝	Spector .10e	2	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	5	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Splentex .48	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	11	SldCoosa .90	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ 1
5⅞	3⅜	Std Mell .58t	5	29	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	StdMotA .42	6	31	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	5	168	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	10¼	StdShrs .40r		31	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	11¾	Stange .20	15	68	12¾	11½	12¾	+ ¾
1½	15-16	Stardust Inc	17	3	1½	1½	1½	
18½	9⅛	StarrtHo 3.0	10	17	16	15¼	16	— ⅛
6½	3½	StalSvL .40b	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3¼	Steelmt .15e	2	54	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ 1
1	⅝	Sterl Electr		4	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3½	2	SterlPre .11t	4	24	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	10	48	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	5⅝	Struth Wells	18	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
18	9	Sun Elec .60	9	48	19	17	19	+ 1⅛
4⅝	3¼	Sunair .17e	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SunshJ .20b	6	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	5	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Supercr .10e	4	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Sup Surg Mf	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅞	15-16	Susquhana		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅜	Susquhan pf		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
¾	5-16	SutrMtg wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	3⅜	Synalloy .14t	5	12	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
40⅝	26⅛	Syntex .40	17	324	39⅛	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	Sysco Cp .28	9	10	20	20	20	
4½	15-16	System Eng		65	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		T						
15¼	9¼	Tasty B .90r	10	2	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
⅞	½	Tech Sym	25	121	1⅛	⅞	1	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Technitrol	5	2	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
8⅛	6⅛	Teleflex .32t	6	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	5-16	Telex Cp wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	13	25	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Tenneco wt		17	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	TennFS .40e	2	18	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
1⅛	1	Tensor Cp		13	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅛	Teradyn Inc	10	42	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅝
16⅛	11⅞	TerraC .25e	4	173	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	TesoroPt wt		215	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
58⅛	51⅝	TxPL pf4 56		z100	54	54	54	— 1
3⅛	2	Texstar .15t	5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅞	7⅝	Textron wt		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	4	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Thorof Mkt	17	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Thrftmt .15e	3	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
4⅛	⅝	Tidwell Ind		11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Tigerintl wt		29	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Timpte Ind	3	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3¼	TMC Mtg In	1	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12	4⅞	Tokheim .20	13	34	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ¼
80	74	TolEd pf7.76		z10	77	77	77	— 2
46½	40	TolEd pf4.25		z100	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅜
6⅝	4⅛	ToppsGu .50	4	x9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	7⅛	Torin Cp .60	4	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	56	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
12⅛	8⅞	Total pf.70		2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Town Cntry		25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ½
3⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	11	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	5⅛	Trnspt Pool	4	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	Treadw .22t		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅞	2⅛	Tubos Mex	11	5	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	
8⅛	1⅝	Tufico Corp	5	10	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Turbodyne		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	TwinFair In	7	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		U						
2⅝	1⅝	UIP Cp .12	5	18	2½	2½	2½	
3⅞	2⅛	UNA .10a	3	35	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
3⅞	2½	Un Invest		22	3	3	3	
7⅛	4⅝	UnA Pr .40a	6	3	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Un Asb .07e	5	20	3 11-16	3 9-16	3 11-16	+1-16
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	5	42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		57	2	2	2	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Un Nat wt n		2	¼	¼	¼	
6	3⅝	U Nat Cp pf		26	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅛	U PDye .07p		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅛	3½	US Filtr .20	8	120	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ½
8⅝	4⅛	US LsgRl E	8	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
¾	7-16	US LsgR wt		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	4	62	3⅛	3	3	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16¾	11½	US Reduct 1	2	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
14⅝	7½	Unitek .05e	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13	5⅝	Unity Buy S	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Univ Cl .05b	6	6	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Univ Contnr		21	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	7	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅛	3⅛	Univ Sav .32	11	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
6	4⅛	UV Ind wt		27	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
		V						
6⅝	4	VallesSt .42t	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅞	Vall In 3.20e	3	163	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
4	3	Valley Mtal	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Varo Inc	3	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Verit Ind		2	1	1	1	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Vernitron	8	27	4	3⅝	4	
3⅞	1⅝	Vesely Co		16	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Viking Genl	4	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Vikoa Inc		13	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		38	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅝
3	1⅝	Vishay Intrt		51 1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Vulcan .02e		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	4	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		W						
4¼	2⅝	WabMg .10e	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .28e	6	21	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WadelEq .10	17	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	WagnrEl .48	16	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
2 15-16	1½	Walnoco Oil	8	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—1-16
17	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	6	4	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	WarC pfC.05		79	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25¼	16⅛	WasPstB .50	7	32	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	11⅛	WashRl 1.28	1	14	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	40	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3¼	2½	Welico .10e	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	WestChP .72	12	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Westals Pll	10	334	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
5	3⅝	WstDcal .10	12	2	4 15-16	4 15-16	4 15-16	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Wstn Fln .10	4	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	¾	WstPac l wt		3	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
7⅛	6⅝	Whippny .60	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅝	3½	Whitaker .34	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3	1½	Whitehal Cp	5	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Whiting 1	5	28	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	7	71	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	WillcoxG .12	3	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Wmhous .08	4	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	WilshrO .05r		720	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3½	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	6	62	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	11-16	Winston Mll		10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	WolfHB .06p	10	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	2⅛	Wood In .30t	67	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
17⅝	5⅛	Worces Cont	6	45	17⅝	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
7¼	5¼	WorkWr .60	10	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1½	Wrather Cp		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13-16	⅛	Wawright Har		271	5-16	3-16	3-16	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	WTC Air .10	4	12	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	WUI Inc .40	6	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	WyleLab .24	5	18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	WymBn .50	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
		X						
18	12⅝	Xonics Inc		75	17½	16	16⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	YooHoo .05e	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		Z						
4⅛	1⅛	Zimmr Hom		59	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛

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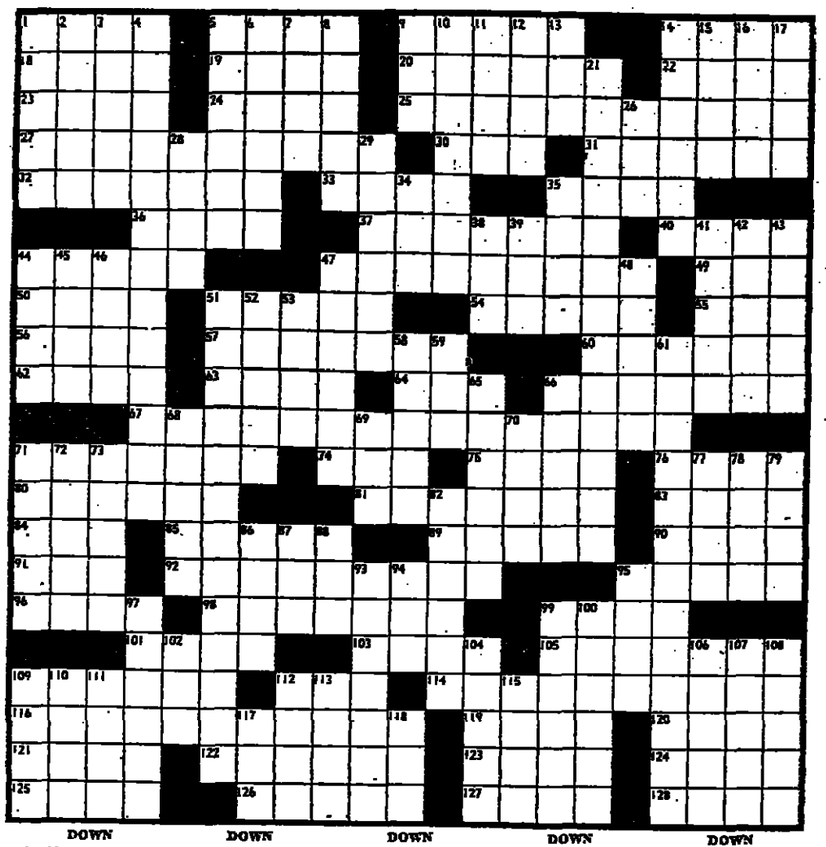
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Edited by WILL WENG

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—By Bob Lubbers



ACROSS

1 Writer Waugh
5 Rinses
9 Made possible, old style
14 Marker
15 Hindu giant
19 Willow
20 Appear
22 African antelope
23 ——— B'rith
24 Oversupply
25 Venezuelan noisemakers
27 Like a highwire act in Ghana
30 Golfing aid
31 Ruling system
32 ——— cap for
33 Central points
35 Thing chosen up
36 French bridge
37 Square pegs, often
40 Scoria
44 Scottish terrier
47 Indian food treat
48 Much's partner
50 Dawn, in Italy
51 Boat hoist
54 Church giving
55 Stalag occupant
56 Latin-class word
57 Implement
60 Game warden
62 Barber's refrain
63 Björn of tennis
64 Approval sign
66 More harsh
67 Norwegian freighter
71 Like a clear night
74 Jeanne or Maria: Abbr.
75 Scottish negatives
76 Clothing
80 Choice fellow
81 Rapid ———
83 Above, in Berlin
84 Employ a cockpey
85 Moves slowly
89 Smells
90 Ocean bird
91 Greek letter
92 R.O.K.
95 Hunter of sky
96 Half: Prefix
98 Japanese port
99 African fox
101 Feres
103 Askew
105 Ice, at times
109 Fighting Urisanans
112 Cook's meas.
114 Albanian fossil
116 Certain Formosan bank deposit
119 Fireplace fodder
120 ———bitsy
121 Common suffix
122 Dieter's standby
123 Toward shelter
124 Old hands
125 Petitions
126 Jesse's land
127 Parker of TV
128 Formerly, of old

DOWN

1 Mr. Khan et al.
2 Tilting weapon
3 Put into law
4 Nerve-minded Egyptians
5 Parliamentary teller
6 Finally
7 German: Abbr.
8 Shiny cloth
9 Big Board initials
10 Certain Isles
11 Learning
12 Fencing foil
13 French noble
14 Buses' ancestors
15 Places
16 Khatchaturian
17 Ignoble
21 French leapers of a sort
26 River known for its valley
28 Shortly
29 Space travelers
34 Make thinner: Abbr.
35 Copy, for short
38 Able
39 Here, in France
41 Rabbit fur
42 Love
43 Champion of dance
44 Songwriter Sammy
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48 Red Sea land
51 Irish Accident coverage
52 On ——— (carousing)
53 Certain word
58 Bury
59 Film studio
61 Certain Czech liberal
65 Lake near Tahoe
66 Araby: V.I.P.
68 Blackthorns
69 Old coin of Siam
70 Six-pack's relative
71 Recoiled
72 Pastry
73 Nautical term
77 Dugout
78 "Biggest little city"
79 Machine gun
82 "And things ——— what..."
86 Comic-strip ailment
87 Continent: Abbr
88 Traffic sign
93 Hangings
94 Suffix for fil or aer
96 Greek peak
97 Fools
98 Saws
100 Famous five
102 Neighbor of Ill.
104 Rice dish
106 Cockney red
107 Deteriorates
108 Rendezvous
109 Long-range missiles
110 Celtic deity
111 ——— wolf
112 Buster's dog
113 Reeled
115 Fart
117 Affirmative
118 Call ——— a day

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

B	I	A	N	F	I	E	L	U	C	K	F	L	O	P	A	S	P	I	R	E	D
E	C	O	L	E	C	R	E	E	P	R	O	A	R	S	U	R	N	A	M	E	
T	H	E	R	I	A	N	G	E	L	I	C	S	I	S	O	M	S	P	E	C	I	A	L
H	E	L	I	O	V	I	E	L	U	M	S	O	U	P	T	S	I	A			
D	I	E	N	K	E	N	T	M	I	C	R	O	L	E	L	I	T				
W	H	E	I	N	C	O	M	I	N	T	H	E	O	T	H	E	R	E	Y	E	
L	I	O	N	S	A	D	Z	E	U	R	A	S	T	E	R	I	A	L			
U	I	T	Z	T	I	I	L	E		V	I	O	L		R	O	L	L	O		
S	L	E	W	M	A	M	A	N	T	G	I	N	N	Y	S	J	U	B	I	L	E	E
H	A	L	I	F	A	X	E	A	R	N	A	S	H	E	R	Y	I	T	S		
Z	U	G		A	L	O	E	S		A	L	B		A	N	T	S				
T	H	E	L	I	T	T	L	E	S	C	O	T	C	H	L	A	S	S	I	E	
S	T	E	I	N		N	O	R		S	A	B	E	A		N	I	P			
A	R	I	N		R	A	P	I	D	S		M	E	E	R		Y	E	S	I	C	A	N
L	O	D	D	A	I	E	X	A	N	D	E	R	S	R	B	S	L		C	O	L	E
A	S	W	E	T			M	O	A	T			G	W	Y	N		N	I	X	
L	U	V	E	I	T	U	P		O	S	H		G	O	A		E	P	A	C	T
	D	O	W	N	O	N	T	H	E	R	A	N	D	Y	T	W	I	N	E		
S	P	E	S		O	M	N	I	S		G	E	A	R		R	O	T	C		
H	O	T		S	P	A	T	E			D	E	P		B	O	E		A	B	L	E
L	I	L	O	V	E	A	N	O	L	D	F	A	S	H	I	O	N	E	D	S	O	N	G
P	I	N	T	A	I	L		L	E	A	P		I	D	L	E		U	S	I	N	G
S	O	S	O	E	E	R	Y		O	N	D	E		C	A	T	S		B	O	S	S	Y

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Rain
ANKARA	24	75	Cloudy
ATHENS	12	54	Fair
BEIRUT	21	70	Cloudy
BELGRADE	4	39	Rain
BERLIN	8	46	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Overcast
BUDAPEST	3	37	Snow
CAIRO	32	90	Fair
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Overcast
FLORENCE	13	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	37	Overcast
ISTANBUL	22	72	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	12	54	Cloudy
LISBON	—	—	Unavailable
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Cloudy
MADRID	13	55	Fair
MILAN	15	59	Fair
MONTREAL	—1	30	Cloudy
MOSCOW	5	41	Cloudy
MUNICH	3	37	Snow
NEW YORK	9	49	Sunny
NICE	14	57	Fair
OSLO	5	41	Cloudy
PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
PRAGUE	5	41	Cloudy
ROME	14	57	Cloudy
SOFIA	12	54	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	37	Overcast
TEHRAN	23	73	Fair
TEL AVIV	25	77	Cloudy
TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
VENICE	13	55	Cloudy
VIENNA	7	45	Cloudy
WARSAW	—	—	Unavailable
WASHINGTON	11	51	Cloudy
ZURICH	7	45	Rain

(Yesterday's readings. U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 11, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.01
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$6.93
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss. pr.	SF58.89
(w) Apollo Fund S.A.	$70.65
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Bearbond	SF780.55
— (d) Conbar	SF706
— (d) Grobar	SF472
— (d) Stockbar	SF771
(w) Broad & Wall Fd Int'l	$33.43
(w) Brownintvest	$13.52
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$10.74
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.77
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$12.80
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$6.15
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF952
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$712.57
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.A Certs.	$6.79
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.B Certs.	$10.28
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$7.71
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF546
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF70.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF84.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF75.75
— (d) Ussec	SF902
— (d) Europavalor	SF129.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.03
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$6.95
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$7.81
(w) D.G.G.	$26.03
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.72
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.87
(d) Delwa Int'l Fund	Yen3,210
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$7.35
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$10.14
(w) Dr. Intern'l Inv. Fd.	$10.96
(w) Europe Obligations	LF916
(d) Executive Fd. of Canada	$5.64
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$7.63
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$13.36
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$19.58
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$5.84
(d) Fiducem	BF506
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$112.45
(w) First Int'l Healthy Sec.	$14.51
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$26.72
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$31.06
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$50.78
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$19.23
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SFL731
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF83.54
(d) Fonditalia	$10.66
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.42
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.76
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$6.65
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$9.70
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$22.91
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.45
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$6.92
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV.	$5.150
(i) H.O.L.T. Hobet	$24.21
(d) Icofund	$8.54
(d) INGROW	$23.00
(d) Interfix	SF285.10
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.70
(d) Interitalia	Lire1,346
(w) Intermarket Fund	$96.86
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.73
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$4.14
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.40
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A.	$9.26
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$35.94
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.26
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$5.69
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.26
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$42.53
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.26
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$32.26
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$39.09
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$12.38
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,582
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$9.23
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$16.60
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$24.11
L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF344.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF366.50
(w) Luxfund	$17.46
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.41
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.82
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.43
(w) N.A.M.F.	$61.60
(w) Nippon Fund	$24.18
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.13
(w) Nor. Amer Bank Fd.	$6.56
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$1.72
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$20.36
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,965
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF1,539
(d) Rentinvest	LF820
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.72
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.52
— (d) Global Fund	$3.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF52.05
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.42
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF20.03
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.72
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.13
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM23 00
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,433
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund	$133.11
(w) Star Fund	$5.45
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$5.90
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF419.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF62.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF346.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF191.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF76.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF30.47
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.52
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$21.38
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$29.20
(w) Transpacific Fund	$16.77
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$1.16
— (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.44
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l.	$2.24
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S Sh.	SF32.25
— (d) Bond Invest	SF69.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF77.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF116.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF63.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF63.50
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF66.50
— (d) Rometa-Invest	SF223
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF317
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF715
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM15.45
— (d) Europafonds	DM32.40
— (d) Unifonds	DM30.90
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.75
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM53.70
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$11.89
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.73
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.52
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,201.49
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,246 93
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$402.95
(w) Worldwide Securities	$25.50
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,036 03

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

BOOKS

THE ECO-SPASM REPORT

By Alvin Toffler. Bantam Books. 116 pp. $1.50.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

LAST time out of the literary stalls, Alvin Toffler prodded us with "Future Shock," which asked the question, Are we reaching the outer limits of human adaptability to the stresses and strains imposed by rapid uncontrolled change? His new book exposes us to another social malady—"eco-spasm"—and posits a world careening toward a novel kind of economic disaster, which the conventional remedies in the economist's armamentarium can't cure. "The Eco-Spasm Report" is a quickie book, timed to coincide with the current upsurge in economic gloom. It went in the space of 90 days from the author's brain to its appearance in the February issue of Esquire to this instantly published paperback, an expansion of the Esquire article. The Esquire piece, entitled "Beyond Depression," featured a gloomy scenario that described a world in the throes of racking paradoxical socioeconomic crises—eco-spasms. Mr. Toffler felt, however, that because of "the stringent space limitations and conventions of magazine journalism," the article was too unbelievably pessimistic—"Too much depression, not enough beyond," as one of his fellow "futurists" told him. As a futurist in good standing, Mr. Toffler just couldn't leave us clinging to that ledge (after all if the future is unmitigated disaster, what's the good of futurology?). So in the present book he throws a rope in the form of some "positive options."

Now the dire eco-spasm scenario is tucked away in the center of the book; reading if for the first time within these pages, I thought I had barged in on Allen Drury's notes for his next novel—you know, leftist coup d'état in Saudi Arabia, unemployment riots in Cleveland, the President declaring martial law, that sort of thing. Admittedly, the world situation these days sometimes reads like a plot for an Allen Drury novel (one of his lesser ones at that); still, one must wonder if the strike by Kentucky coal miners to protest a dirty movie that Mr. Toffler conjures up in his scenario has anything to do with the economic maladies he diagnoses elsewhere.

Mr. Toffler is a confirmed neophile and he resolutely insists that the current crisis has nothing old about it. He portrays a world riding a new kind of economic roller-coaster never dreamed of in the philosophy of John Maynard Keynes—or Arthur Burns for that matter. His economic universe is inhabited by multinational corporations, floating currency, nonregulatable offshore corporations, international banks, Euro- and petro-dollars and underdeveloped-nation cartels monopolizing scarce natural resources. The world economic system is becoming overburdened, overcomplex, characterized by high-velocity money and communications "static" among related parts. In short, it is a little like Con Edison's Northeastern grid before the great blackout.

We are also being dragged, kicking, from the iron womb of the industrial era—the mass-production, centrally controlled predominantly manufacturing "mono-culture"—into what Mr. Toffler is pleased to call "superindustrialism." As a result of racing, contradictory impulses, events occur randomly like flashing lights on a demented pinball machine. The old verities of "Maginot Line" economics are out of sync—hence, the dire scenario; hence, looming eco-spasm, which Mr. Toffler defines as "an economy in which powerful upward and downward forces clash like warring armies, in which crises in national economies send out global shock waves, in which former colonial powers and colonies begin to reverse roles, in which systemic breakdowns aggravate economic disorder and economic disorder intensifies and accelerates systemic breakdowns, in which 'random' ecological and military eruptions hammer at the economy from different directions..."

After this economic *Götterdämmerung*, one welcomes the calmer voice Mr. Toffler employs in posing his "options." These include decentralization, regulation of the multinationals, stockpiling world resources, utilizing the trend toward a service economy now under way to provide social service jobs for the unemployed and "anticipatory democracy" (Mr. Toffler is a fertile phrasemonger), a sort of downhome futurology in which regional, representative planning bodies attempt to harness the onrushing future with humane, long-range plans that encompass social as well as economic problems. Above all, Mr. Toffler says, let us not resort to old-time-religion economics, either of the growth or no-growth varieties, because neither pump-priming nor neopastoralism can touch the complex, contradictory forces simultaneously at work in an eco-spasm.

One is tempted to say that, having given us the future-shock treatment, Mr. Toffler now proposes to turn us into eco-spastics; however, what really troubles me is that while Mr. Toffler seems to be making a lot of the right noises, his analysis of the etiology of the current mess we are in is too short on hindsight and too long on "beyond." Many of his proposals seem sensible to me at a tentative level, but his description of our current situation seems a bit shallow, a bit short of facts and causal connections. It is not enough, say, to wave the red flag of multinational corporations frantically for a couple of pages, then hasten on. Admittedly, "The Eco-Spasm Report" is popularized pamphleteering and, when read at the level of imaginative brainstorming, it is fresh and provocative. What mars the book is the author's penchant for spewing out neologisms ("superindustrial futurism"); neologisms can forestall thinking the same as clichés can. One is left pining for hackneyed truisms, such as Calvin Coolidge's dictum, "When more and more people are thrown out of work, unemployment results."

Richard R. Lingeman wrote this review for The New York Times.



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YITED

DEWUN

JUINER

NAMLEE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "□□□-□□□□"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PAGAN DELVE ORPHAN CANINE

Answers: *This year's "bound" to come* — "LEAP"

هكذا من الأصل

BA Pistons Trounce Seattle



Associated Press.

HE LOOSE—Houston's Calvin Murphy (bottom) s for loose ball as Knicks' Earl Monroe tumbles im during Thursday night's game. Knicks' John li (left) and Rockets' Ed Ratleff watch the action.

Win, 122-106, In Playoffs

DETROIT, April 11 (UPI).—Coach Ray Scott of the Detroit Pistons has his bags packed for the week. That means he expects Detroit to duplicate its victory over Seattle, though perhaps not as soundly as last night's 122-106 score, and remain on the West Coast for games Monday and Wednesday against Golden State.

"They'll think they have the edge in being at home and I think we'll have the edge in the better team," Scott said of tomorrow night's deciding game in the best-of-three playoff qualifying series. The season ends for the loser of that game, while the winner tries the Warriors in a best-of-seven series.

George Trapp scored 24 points and got 14 rebounds and five Detroit players got 17 points or more for the Pistons. Fred Brown scored 20 coming off the bench again to lead Seattle, while rookie center Tom Burleson got 22.

The Pistons did everything right: They ran, rebounded, worked the ball up front and shot well.

"We could have played that game in Paducah, Ky., and won," Scott said, discounting the advantage of playing in front of 10,490 friendly fans. "This is it for us—and we've got a team that wants to play basketball."

"We just played bad defense," Seattle coach Bill Russell said. "We'll have to make adjustments and carry out the assignments."

Knicks 106, Rockets 96

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI).—Jim Barnett came off the bench to ignite late New York explosions in both the second and third quarter last night and lead the Knicks to a 106-96 victory over the Houston Rockets to deadlock their Eastern Conference best-of-three qualifying series at a game apiece.

The third and deciding game will be played tomorrow.

The Rockets hit only 31 per cent of their shots in the first half.

Rudy Tomjanovich led a Houston comeback attempt in the third quarter with 10 points and finished with 22. Murphy closed with 20 and Frazier led the Knicks with 26.

NBA Playoffs

Thursday's Games

New York 106, Houston 96 (Frazier 26, Barnett 15; Tomjanovich 22, Murphy 20). Best-of-3 series tied, 1-1.

Detroit 122, Seattle 106 (Trapp 24, Bing 24; Brown 30, Burleson 22). Best-of-3 series tied, 1-1.

Buffalo 113, Washington 102 (McAdoo 35, Heard 24, Smith 24; Chenier 23, Hayes 28). Buffalo leads best-of-7 series, 1-0.



Associated Press.

TRIUMPHANT—Mike Norris (left) gets a hand shake from a fan and a pat on the back from teammate Reggie Jackson after pitching and winning his first game for A's.

Masters Lead Taken By Nicklaus With a 67

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 11 (AP).—Jack Nicklaus, exhibiting the awesome authority of which only he seems capable, shot a five-under-par 67 today and left a banner field of the world's greatest golfers stunned and at least five strokes back after the second round of the 39th Masters Golf Tournament.

Nicklaus birdied three holes in a row, and four of five, on the back nine and appeared poised and primed to turn this celebrated event into a rout with a 36-hole total of 135.

That put him nine strokes under par on the famed Augusta National Golf Club course, 7,020 yards of rolling Georgia hills. His total tied the Masters record of 135 for 36 holes, set by Henry Picard in 1935 and later matched by Byron Nelson and Ken Venturi.

This matched the largest lead ever taken after two rounds of this championship, five strokes by Herman Keiser in 1946.

Nicklaus's feat endangered the 72-hole record of 271 he set in 1965. And he all but destroyed the hope of any challengers.

It was one of the finest performances ever achieved by the man who has done almost everything there is to do in the world of golf. And it all but assured him of a record fifth Masters title.

"Jack's at the top of his game," said Tom Watson, one of three tied for second at 140. "He'll be almost impossible to catch."

"If someone gets behind him, he'll just make more birdies," added Buddy Allin, whose 142 would be good enough to challenge in most Masters.

Arnold Palmer, the legendary 45-year-old who won his fourth Masters in 1964, and Billy Casper, another former champion, shared second place with Watson.

Palmer, who played a couple of hours in front of Nicklaus, was alone in the lead for 43 minutes but slipped into trouble on the back nine for a second-round 71. Casper birdied his last two holes for another 70.

The group at 141—three under par but a distant six strokes back of Nicklaus—was made up of PGA king Lee Trevino, Tom Weiskopf, first-round leader Bobby Nichols, J.C. Snead, Homero Blancas and Pat Fitzsimons.

Lee Elder, the first black to gain entry to this event, fell victim to the cut. He shot a second-round 78 and, with a 152 total, failed to qualify for the final two rounds.



Bobby Nichols

Matthews, Murcer Defeat Padres

SAN DIEGO, April 11 (UPI).—Gary Matthews doubled home Bobby Murcer in the 10th inning last night and later scored himself on an infield out as the San Francisco Giants defeated the San Diego Padres, 2-0, in the season opener for both teams.

Giants' pitcher Jim Barr scattered eight hits and was backed by three double plays as he bested Padres' hurler Randy Jones, who held the Giants scoreless through the first nine innings.

The loss went to Rich Folkers.

Reds 7, Dodgers 6

At Cincinnati, Tony Perez's first hit of the season, an eighth-inning double off Charlie Hough, scored Pete Rose to give the Reds a 7-6 victory over Los Angeles.

Clay Carroll, the last of five Reds' pitchers, blanked the Dodgers the last three innings to pick up the victory, the Reds' third in a row over the Dodgers.

A's 9, White Sox 0

At Oakland, Mike Norris pitched a three-hit shutout in his major league debut for the A's and Reggie Jackson hit a three-run homer in a 9-0 rout of Chicago.

Jackson hit his homer in the third when the A's scored four runs and chased starter Stan Bahnsen, who took the loss. They added two more runs off Rich Gossage in the sixth and three more off Cecil Upshaw in the seventh.

Rangers 5, Twins 4

At Arlington, Mike Hargrove made his first hit of the season in the seventh inning and then scored the go-ahead run on a two-out double by Cesar Tovar to give Texas a 5-4 victory over Minnesota.

Steve Foucault, the third Ranger pitcher, picked up the victory.

3 Swim Records Set During AAU National Tourney

CINCINNATI, April 11 (UPI).—Jenni Frank of the United States, Andras Hargitay of Hungary and the Santa Clara California Swimming Club all established new U.S. records last night in the National AAU Swimming Championships here.

Frank broke her own American record in the 400-yard individual medley of 4:26.2 in the preliminaries, then swam a 4:25.5 in the finals.

Hargitay, who holds the world record in the 400-yard individual medley, added a U.S. mark as he covered the distance in 3:54.9, bettering the old mark of 3:55.1 set by Steve Furniss of USC in 1973.

Linda Jezek, Mary Mirch, Meg Gerken and Kelly Rowell led the Santa Clara Swim Club "A" team in the 400-yard medley relay to a U.S. mark of 3:53.7, bettering the record of 3:54.25 set in Dallas last year.

Shirley Babashoff of California won the women's 200-yard freestyle with a 1:49.5.

WHA Playoffs

Thursday's Games

Quebec 6, Phoenix 2 (S. Bernier 2, Tardif, Quindon, Bordeleau, Houle; Boyd, McNamee). Quebec leads best-of-7 series, 2-0.

Houston 8, Cleveland 5 (M. Howe 2, Hughes 2, Ruskowski, Taylor, Hall, Shmyr 2, Harrison, Edur, Pinder). Houston leads series, 1-0.

ABA Playoffs

Thursday's Games

Indiana 118, San Antonio 103 (McGinnis 42, Knight 18; Gervin 37, Freeman 19). Indiana leads best-of-7 series, 2-0.

Kentucky 101, Memphis 80 (Issel 31, Dampier 16; Owens 33, Jones 14). Kentucky leads best-of-7 series, 2-0.

ow Injury Cancels Match

OBLE, France, April 11 —Frenchman Max Cohen's ity to win the World Council's version of the eight championship was i today by an injured

scheduled to meet chamdrigo Valdez of Colombia norrow night, was forced out with a case of ten- He said that his elbow to bother him yesterday

lbow was examined first personal physician and Dr. Paul Jacob of the Federation of Boxing, aid that he would not let enter the ring at the de Sport with the injury. said that the injury may en caused by too much , and Cohen agreed. Gil who manages Valdes, said ld be willing to give Cohen shot at the title, but he expected it would take from a week to a month for the injury to heal.

Only about 5,000 of the 12,000 seats were sold for the fight, which was not scheduled for French radio or television. Most of the money for the fight was put up by the ABC-TV network in the United States. Cohen had been guaranteed about $50,000 for the bout—about 10 times more than he ever received for a fight.

"I can't fight like that," Cohen said. "I came here to be world champion, but I can't straighten out my left arm." He had received an injection in the elbow area this afternoon to ease the condition, but the boxer reported no relief from the treatment.

When Valdes was told of the cancellation, he said he was disgusted. "I just hope that a new date can be fixed quickly," he said.



Associated Press.

ton's Bobby Orr (top) slams into Chicago's Doug Jarrett as Tony Esposito sits.

enalty Mark Set in NHL Playoff Match

W YORK, April 11 (UPD.—It could have part of the script from the "West Side " that was cut because it was too violent the New York Islanders met the New Rangers last night in their second game three-game National Hockey League playeries.

ree Stanley Cup records for penalties were lished as the bitter rivals collected a of 50 penalties, 27 for the losing Islanders 23 for the Rangers.

e Rangers overcame 12 penalties in the period to take a 4-1 lead and then brawlheir way to an 8-3 victory and evened the s at a game apiece.

the other two playoff games, Pittsburgh St. Louis, 5-3, to move into the Stanley quarterfinals, while it took a sudden-death overtime for the Chicago Black Hawks to beat a stubborn Boston team, 4-3, and keep their title hopes alive.

It was Bill Fairbairn's two goals within a 51-second span during the first period which gave the Rangers their early lead and sparked the tempers of the Islanders.

"I think a lot of it was due to frustration," Brad Park, captain of the Rangers, said of the fighting. "We had them down and they couldn't take it out on the referees, so they wanted to fight us and we obliged them."

Jean Ratelle, Steve Vickers, Ron Harris, Jerry Butler, Rod Gilbert and Walter Tkaczuk added goals for the Rangers, who led 7-2 after two periods and then played the Islanders to a standoff in the final period. J.P. Parise, Bert Marshall and Jean Potvin scored the Islanders' goals.

Friday

Catfish Debuts as a Loser

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI).—Jim (Catfish) Hunter fell victim today to a pair of home runs by Detroit's Willie Horton and Nate Colbert in his long-awaited New York Yankee debut and was the loser in a 5-3 decision.

Colbert, acquired in the off-season from San Diego, hit a three-run drive into the leftfield bullpen in the sixth inning as Detroit overcame a 3-2 deficit. Horton had welcomed Hunter with a two-run homer to the same spot in the first inning.

Relief ace John Hiller then saved the victory for Mickey Lolich when he got out of a bases-loaded, no-out jam in the seventh inning.

Brewers 6, Indians 2

At Milwaukee, Hank Aaron collected his first American League hit and John Briggs's home run ignited a five-run sixth inning to give Milwaukee a 6-2 victory over Cleveland.

Bill Champion allowed six hits and three walks before he was lifted in the ninth inning with two out and runners on second and third. Tom Murphy then retired Oscar Gamble to preserve Champion's victory.

Cubs 2, Expos 1

At Chicago, Rick Monday scored an unearned run from second base on Pete La Cock's fly deep to rightfield in the eighth inning to give the Cubs and pitcher Ray Burris a 2-1 victory over Montreal.

Monday beat out a single off the glove of third baseman Larry Parrish with one out in the eighth and reached second safely on Jerry Morales's infield grounder when second baseman Larry Lintz dropped the ball in an attempted force play. La Cock followed with a drive which right-fielder Garry Carter caught against the wall and then fell down as Monday was waved home and beat the relay to the plate.

Pirates 4, Mets 3

At Pittsburgh, Rich Hebner's run-scoring single to left off reliever Mac Scarce capped a four-run ninth inning that enabled the Pirates to defeat New York, 4-3.

Red Sox 6, Orioles 5

At Baltimore, Carl Yastrzemski drove a Doyle Alexander pitch into the rightfield stands in the 12th inning to give Boston a 6-5 victory over the Orioles.

Rick Burleson had tied the score for Boston at 5-5 with a homer in the eighth. The two homers were the only hits off Alexander, who had relieved Baltimore starter Mike Cuellar in the sixth inning.

Braves 4, Giants 2

At San Francisco, Buzz Capra, who lead National League pitchers with a 2.28 earned-run average a year ago, pitched a three-hitter in his first start of the season and Darrel Evans and Dusty Baker each drove in a pair of runs in leading Atlanta to a 4-2 victory over the Giants.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore	1	0	1.000	—
Cleveland	1	0	1.000	—
Boston	1	1	.500	1/2
Milwaukee	1	1	.500	1/2
Detroit	0	1	.000	1
New York	0	1	.000	1

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Minnesota	2	1	.667	—
Oakland	2	1	.667	—
California	1	1	.500	1/2
Kansas City	1	1	.500	1/2
Chicago	1	2	.333	1
Texas	1	2	.333	1

Thursday's Games

Baltimore 10, Detroit 0.
Oakland 9, Chicago 0
Texas 5, Minnesota 4.

Thursday's Games

Milwaukee 6, Cleveland 2.
Boston 6, Baltimore 5.
Detroit 5, New York 3.
Chicago at California.
Oakland at Texas, n.
Minnesota at Kansas City, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	2	1	.667	—
New York	1	1	.500	1/2
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	1/2
Montreal	1	2	.333	1
Chicago	0	1	.000	1

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	2	0	1.000	—
San Francisco	1	0	1.000	1
Houston	2	1	.667	1
Atlanta	1	2	.333	2
San Diego	0	1	.000	2
Los Angeles	0	3	.000	3

Thursday's Games

St. Louis 7, Montreal 2.
Philadelphia 3, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 7, Los Angeles 6.
San Francisco 2, San Diego 0.

Thursday's Games

Chicago 2, Montreal 1.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.
Atlanta 4, San Francisco 2.
St. Louis at Philadelphia, n.
Los Angeles at Houston, n.
Cincinnati at San Diego, n.

NHL Playoffs

Thursday's Games

Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 3 (Pronovost, Stackhouse, Apps, Campbell, Hadfield; Berenson, Collins, Sacharuk). Pittsburgh wins best-of-3 series, 2-0.

Chicago 4, Boston 3 (Boldirev 2, Mikita, Tallon; Marcotte, Hodge, Orr). Series tied, 1-1.

Toronto 3, Los Angeles 2 (Sittler, Dunn, Stoughton; Murphy 2). Series tied, 1-1.

New York Rangers 8, New York Islanders 3 (Fairbairn 2, Ratelle, R. Harris, Vickers, Butler, Tkaczuk, Gilbert; Parise, Marshall, J. Potvin). Series tied, 1-1.

Laver Starts Slow But Tops Metreveli in Tennis Classic

ST. LOUIS, April 11 (AP).—Top-seeded Rod Laver shook off a lethargic start yesterday and defeated Alex Metreveli, of the Soviet Union, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, in the second round of the World Championship Tennis Blue Group.

"St. Louis brings out the best in Metreveli," the 36-year-old Laver said. The 30-year-old Russian gained the 1974 final here before losing to Stan Smith.

"My service was shaky in the first set and I kept hitting the ball a lot into the net," Laver said. "Metreveli hit the ball well."

After they split sets, Metreveli twice held his service for a 2-1 lead. But after that it was all Laver, who mixed shots with baseline smashes so effectively the Australian did not lose a point, with love games on his last three serves.

Meanwhile, he broke Metreveli's service in the fifth and seventh games.

Laver's victory was the 22d in succession on the tour, continuing a record he passed earlier in the week when he topped Smith's streak of 20 in a row. Laver's quarterfinal opponent will be eighth-seeded Jaime Fillol of Chile.

Other seeded players to gain the round of eight were Mexico's Raul Ramirez, No. 3, who beat Australia's Roy Emerson, 7-5, 6-1; Brian Gottfried of the United States, No. 6, who sidelined Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2, and Jeff Borowiak of the United States, No. 7, who beat Thomas Koch of Brazil, 6-4, 6-2.

Anger Over Connors

ST. LOUIS, April 11 (UPI).—Laver and other players on the WCT Blue Group tour expressed anger last night at the decision to allow Jimmy Connors and John Newcombe to play in next week's Denver tournament.

"Connors is using us as a vehicle for publicity," said Laver, who is seeking his fifth straight Blue Group tournament championship in the St. Louis classic. "I'm disappointed that the WCT allowed it to happen. They wouldn't have done it last year."

Laver is assured of one of eight berths in the WCT finals and won't be affected even if Connors or Newcombe beats him early. But Raul Ramirez will.

"It's not very fair on their part," he said. "They shouldn't let it affect players trying to get into the finals."

Connors, who has never played in a WCT tournament, and Newcombe said they wanted to play at Denver to tune up for their April 26 challenge match for $250,000 in Las Vegas.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia . 001 010 000 001—3 14 0
New York ... 000 000 020 00—2 6 2
Lonborg, Garber (8), Schueler (9), Hoerner (11), Acosta (11) and Boone, Easian (8), Cox (11); Matlack, Baldwin (8), Parker (9) and Grote. W—Schueler (1-0). L—Parker (0-1).

Pittsburgh .... 202 000 040—6 12 1
Chicago ..... 000 040 000—4 11 1
Ellis, McDowell (5), Demery (6), Giusti (7) and Sanguillen; Bonham, Frailing (6), Locker (8), Wilcox (9) and Swisher. W—Giusti (1-0). L—Frailing (0-1). HR—Hebner (1st), Stargell (1st, 26), Sanguillen (1st).

Montreal ..... 101 000 000—2 5 2
St. Louis ..... 000 200 14x—7 9 1
Fryman, Murray (7) and Foote; Denny, Krabosky (7) and Simmons. W—Denny (1-0). L—Murray (0-1). HR—Jorgensen (1st).

Los Angeles ... 100 401 000—6 9 0
Cincinnati ..... 000 500 11x—7 10 1
Rau, Rhoden (4), Brewer (7), Hough (8) and Ferguson; Kirby, McEnaney (4), Hall (5), Borbon (5), Carroll (7) and Bench. W—Carroll (1-0). L—Hough (0-2). HR—Foster (1st, 3d).

San Fran. ... 000 000 000 2—2 6 0
San Diego ... 000 000 000 0—0 2 0
Barr (1-0) and Rader, Hiff (9); Jones, Folkers (10) and Hundley. L—Folkers (0-1).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore ..... 200 102 022—10 13 0
Detroit ..... 000 000 000— 0 2 0
Palmer (1-0) and Etchebarren. Coleman, Lemanczyk (7), Hare (9) and Freehan. L—Coleman (0-1). HR—May (1st).

Chicago ..... 000 000 000—0 2 0
Oakland ..... 004 002 30x—9 16 0
Bahnsen, Pitlock (3), Gossage (3), Upshaw (7), Otten (8) and Downing, Varney (8); Norris (1-0) and Tenace. L—Bahnsen (0-1). HR—Jackson (1st).

Minnesota ..... 001 000 210—4 9 2
Texas ..... 003 003 20x—5 6 2
Goltz, Butler (7) and Borgmann; Rosf (8); Brown, Umbarger (7), Foucault (7) and Sundberg. W—Foucault (1-0). L—Goltz (0-1). HR—Spencer (1st).

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

In the Air Without Frills

WASHINGTON.—The "no frills" airline fare is going into effect. National Airlines has just received permission to sell tickets on its planes for 35 per cent less. Other airlines are expected to follow.



Buchwald

All the passenger would get on the plane would be a seat. He would have to bring his own food, his own drink and provide his own wash 'n' dry towelettes. It's quite possible that the "no frills" part of the aircraft could not only be the most economical but the most fun as well.

I can see the scene.

Fifty people are seated in the back of the plane without so much as a stewardess in sight. Each of them has a picnic basket or a box lunch on his lap.

As soon as the plane gets in the air one of the passengers yells, "Does anybody want to trade a chicken salad with lettuce for a corned beef sandwich on rye?"

A man in the back says, "I'll give you a bacon, lettuce and tomato for the chicken salad and throw in a hard-boiled egg."

His wife says, "I worked all morning to make the bacon, lettuce and tomato sandwiches. How could you trade them for chicken salad?"

* * *

"I'll give you my corned beef sandwich," a man yells, "for the chicken salad plus three brownies, and I can keep my pickle."

"Done," says the man with the chicken salad.

A couple set up a Hibachi stove in the aisle and started to barbecue spareribs.

"Hey," says a man sitting across from them. "Are you sure you're allowed to barbecue ribs on the plane?"

The lady who was putting the barbecue sauce on the ribs says, "There's nothing in the ticket that says you can't cook your own meals in the 'no frills' section of the plane."

"Well, in that case," replies the man taking a sword out of his briefcase, "I'm going to have some shashlik."

The odors of the cooking start to permeate the cabin. A lady preparing a cheese fondue on the seat next to her asks the lady in front if she can borrow a cup of oil.

The lady gives her the oil in exchange for some sugar which she needs for her pancake batter.

By this time the passengers in tourist and first class smell all the food. An angry first-class passenger who has wandered into the "no frills" cabin by mistake comes storming back and says to the stewardess, "How come they're eating shashlik back there and we're eating this glop which you call chicken?"

"It's quite simple. If you have a 'no frills' ticket, you don't get the airline's food."

* * *

"If we have to eat your food, we're the ones who should get 35 per cent off," the first-class passenger says.

By this time all the passengers in the "no frills" cabin have finished their meals.

"What do we do for entertainment?" someone asks.

"I've got some great home movies of a trip we took to Greece," a man says.

"Great, let's see them," a lady says. "Then my son will play the guitar for you."

"We could have some singing afterwards."

"I have a bingo game if anybody wants to play."

A barrel of beer that one of the passengers had brought on board is opened and paper hats are passed out by a party-favor salesman.

Several of the first-class and tourist passengers try to get back in the "no frills" section but they are stopped at the curtain by the stewardess, who tells them sternly, "Go back to your seats; or I won't give you any coffee, tea or milk."

Mary Blume

Wine: Just What the (French) Doctor Ordered

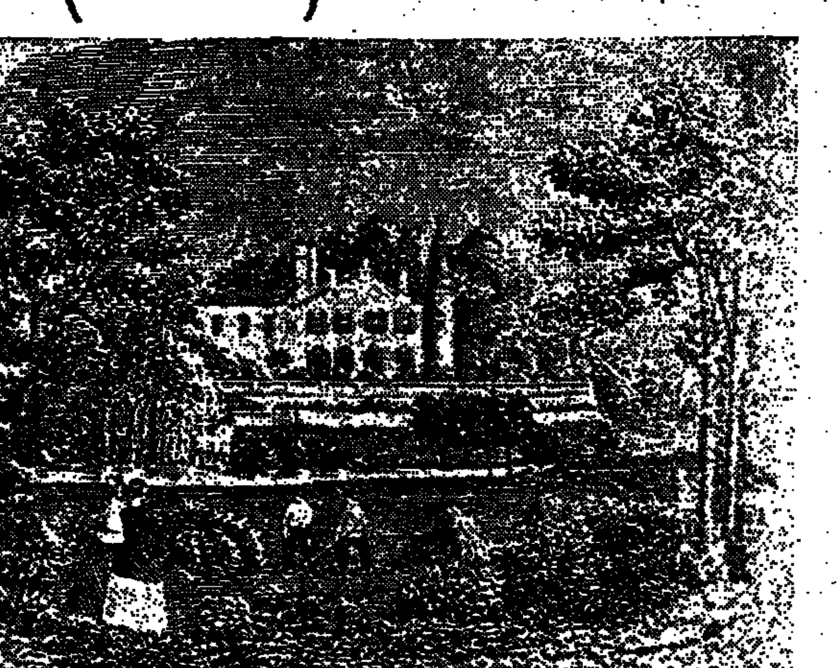
PARIS (IHT).—Stomach griping? Try a glass or two of a dry white wine such as Gaillac with meals. Gripped by grippe? Try the grape and heat a bottle of Côtes du Rhône in a double boiler, add cinnamon and sugar and lemon rind, drink a total of half a bottle three or four times a day.

Old rocking chair got you? Red Burgundy and champagne, taken on alternate days, are good for old age. Gout? Well, there's no proof that eating and drinking cause it, so have two glasses of Sancerre, Pouilly or a rosé de Provence with meals.

And remember, as you uncork the prescribed tipple, you are following doctor's orders.

Americans are just catching on to the therapeutic properties of wine, but French physicians have long been using it to heal themselves. No profession includes a heartier group of trenchermen—French medical directories list membership in as many societies devoted to the table as to healing, and medical reviews here often include recipes for rich and complicated dishes.

Now, Dr. E.A. Maury of the Faculté de Médecine in Paris has done the sensible thing and written a book called "Soignez-Vous par le Vin" (Treat Yourself With Wine), published by the Editions du Jour in Paris and giving vinous remedies for 71 ailments.



Bordeaux harvest—for medicinal purposes only?

Citing medical authorities from Dr. Nussbaum, who studied the low incidence of coronary disease in wine-drinking countries, to Prof. Crawford of London, who demonstrated the dread connection between tap water and heart trouble, Dr. Maury states definitively that a wine of good quality, taken in reasonable amounts, will never produce ill effects on the organism. Wine, he says, quoting Louis Pasteur, is the best and healthiest of all beverages.

Even though he was a resident at the Royal Homeopathic Hospital of London and has had two of his works—"A Concise Guide to Homeopathy" and "Drainage in Homeopathy"—translated into English, Dr. Maury is plainly against distilled liquors, which eliminates not only the wee dram of whisky so often recommended for circulatory ailments in the United States but also such practical elixirs as Arquebuse, made by Marist brothers in a Rhône village and recommended for both internal and external use: Rubbed on the skin, it helps sprains or insect bites, swallowed, it dissipates chills and stomach ache.

Dr. Maury analyzes wines from their chemical content and also finds them full of vitamins, including the mysterious vitamin P so good at healing the red facial splotches often connected with people who have been, well, boozing a bit. "Is it not better," he asks, "to absorb your natural vitamins in a good glass of wine than to take them in pills?" Keep talking, doc.

Specific remedies suggested by Dr. Maury include:

- For allergies: half a glass of Médoc at meals for its rich potassium content.
- For anemia: two glasses of Côtes de Graves with meals for its rich iron content.
- For sore throat: warmed up Médoc or Beaujolais because they soothe, decongest and kill bacteria.
- For bronchitis, warmed-up 10-degree Bordeaux or Burgundy because of their phosphorus content.
- For constipation: white wines from Anjou or Vouvray to activate the intestine.
- For fever: a bottle of champagne a day.
- For obesity: a daily bottle of rosé de Provence, half with each meal.

Dr. Maury does not feel that a good wine in moderate doses could ever cause cirrhosis, but he does seem to go along with old French custom in considering Bordeaux the most therapeutic of wines, prescribing it for 34 ailments ranging from loss of appetite to typhoid fever.

Bordeaux is much in demand these days as a cure for fatigue, according to both the veteran wine merchant Lucien Legrand and Steven Spurrier, the young English proprietor of the Caves de la Madeleine.

"People are always coming in for something to *remonter* themselves, a pickup," says Mr. Spurrier. "Bordeaux is the only wine that is *remontable* because of its balance between vegetable and alcoholic content. Bordeaux is also supposed to be slightly more digestible because it is slightly higher in tannin, which tea also has."

Dr. Maury does not limit himself to Bordeaux in treating ailments of the mind rather than the body. While he recommends a red Médoc (one or two glasses before *and* during meals) for a nervous breakdown and for side effects of menopause, he thinks that neurasthenia is best handled by a half bottle a day of blanquette de Limoux, taken between meals.

Wine may be a mocker but it is not a killer, insists Dr. Maury in his rather florid style: "The juice of the vine," he writes, "is constantly condemned: It is cited as the source of an infinity of evils, starting with alcoholism and ending with increased criminality and road accidents. And yet, the Lord knows that never in the history of humanity have so much water and fruit juice been consumed."

In conclusion, name your poison. Or stick with the good doctor and raise your glass to drink to his, and your own, very good health: *A votre santé*, as they've been saying here for years.

PEOPLE: *Divine Light Mother Proclaims New Guru*

Shri Mata Ji, the holy mother of the Divine Light Mission, has proclaimed a new guru, the eldest of her four sons, Bal Bhagwan Ji, to succeed her youngest son, Mahara Ji, whom she has accused of becoming a playboy after moving to the United States. In an interview with Myron Belkind of the Associated Press in New Delhi, Shri Mata Ji ruled out any chance of a compromise with 17-year-old Mahara Ji, whom she had blessed as a "Perfect Master" after the death in 1966 of her husband, who founded the movement. The ex-head of the mission is said to be in India but has not yet made a public appearance. "They have spoiled him," said Shri Mata Ji, 49, referring to her younger son's American entourage. "They are using him like a hen that lays golden eggs, as a tool to get more and more money and gifts for a few American followers who are living in a high style." She also revealed that she had opposed the marriage of Mahara Ji to his former secretary and had never given her required legal consent although her son is a minor. "I ultimately accepted the marriage although it was done without my consent and illegally."

* * *

THE SICK LIST: Josephine Baker, 69, was hospitalized Thursday afternoon in Paris after having an apparent stroke. Friday afternoon her doctor characterized the entertainer's condition as "very serious." Miss Baker had been performing at the Bobino in a show marking her 50 years in show business. U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Douglas, 76, has returned to Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington and may not be on the bench "for a few days." He is having a check-up and tests. Douglas had been back at work after discharging himself from Walter Reed last month. He had been there 11 weeks recovering from a stroke.

* * *

Dutch Development Aid Minister Jan Pronk has been fined 2,000 guilders (about $800) and barred from driving for nine months for driving while under the influence of alcohol. Pronk, 35, drove into a ditch last month after a late-night meeting with ministry officials. A magistrate's court was told that he had nearly three times the legally permitted level of alcohol in his blood.



Josephine Ba
. . . "very serious"

Pronk, who was unhur
car overturned, report
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Michele Sindona, t
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to address a group of
the Wharton School o
versity of Pennsylvar
Tuesday in Philadelphi
appear in a guest lec
and is to speak on "T
tom Petrodollar."

* * *

BORN: A boy to Pri
griet, 32, of the Nether
her husband, Pieter va
hove. This is their
and Queen Juliana's 11
child. HONORED: U
tions Secretary-Gener
Waldheim Thursday b
University in Prague, w
him an honorary docto
dimir Delong, dean of
faculty, praised Wald
contributing to peacefu
ment of relations betw
with different social sy

* * *

The U.S. Navy annou
week that it will nam
destroyer for a French
who helped bring abo
ican victory in the Rev
War siege of Yorktown.
for the Comte de Grass
last week in Pascagou
This is the second U.S. s
ed in honor of Fra
Grasse, who comman
French fleet at York
1781.

—SAMUEL JU

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